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SPAIN PLAYS AS ELECTION TIME NEARS

Confidence in Government Held Assurance of Stability

FEW SIGNS OF REVOLT ARE NOTED IN STREET

People Laugh in Sunshine, While Candidates Force Issue in Speeches

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, June 15—A fortnight before the most momentous election in the history of Spain, which will determine the form of constitution under which it shall live, a foreign observer in the streets of Madrid would fail to find the slightest indication of the forthcoming event.

Ordinary elections in France, England and Germany are far more exciting. At least the walls in those countries are plastered with names of candidates. Here it would be hard to discover a single poster announcing candidatures, public meetings or propagandist centers.

In short, if an attempt were made to conceal the election, it could hardly have resulted better.

But this apparent apathy of the streets is deceptive and is instantly disproved by reference to newspapers, which are filled with the activities and declarations of provisional ministers and discussions of issues which agitate the public. In cafes conversation turns on politics. Many organizations are hard at work to give shape to their aspirations which have been suppressed so long.

In the Provinces particularly, a large number of speeches are being delivered. Col. Francisco Macia, for example, veteran leader of the Catalan movement, and proclaimed President of the Catalan Province, whose exact situation in the Spanish Republic has yet to be determined, delivers, I am told, an incredible quantity of addreses weekly.

There never has been a period of such intense preparation. As I sat on a bench of the famous Prado watching Spaniards laughing and gesticulating under the trees, enjoying the brilliant sunshine of this colorful land, which is now engaged in a great advertising campaign to attract tourists, I began to feel my preconceptions of how revolutions are conducted seriously shattered. So far this Spanish revolution has been practically free, even of those casual incidents which usually seem almost unavoidable.

"The philosophers who are directing the Spanish republic," a friend

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New Zealand Remakes Deeds Lost in Quake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Reconstruction of title deeds and legal documents of all kinds that were destroyed wholesale in the recent earthquake and fire at Napier and Hastings was the subject of unique legislation passed during the emergency session of the New Zealand Parliament, just concluded.

Even the books of some of the banks had disappeared. It was necessary, therefore, to authorize the reconstruction of such titles and other documents by means which, in normal times, would not be regarded as legally acceptable.

One prominent banker has put on record his appreciation of the help rendered by the bank's clients in reconstructing the accounts. Buildings and stocks having been swept away, mortgages have no security for their advances excepting an area of land covered with débris.

Heavy problems of readjustment are involved, and it is expected that the process, involving mutual sacrifices, will be facilitated by setting up a special tribunal, having the status of the Supreme Court, with power to make equitable orders which will assist mortgagors to resume business.

The Government has placed at the disposal of a special rehabilitation commission public funds totaling £1,500,000 to be loaned, or in some cases freely granted, to citizens and local authorities for the purpose of establishing businesses and repairing dwellings.

To prevent unduly harsh proceedings by lenders whose clients are unable, under present difficult economic conditions, to comply with the full provisions of mortgages on land, a measure has been adopted giving the Supreme Court power to review contemplated action by a mortgagee, and if necessary, preventing reëntry on the land. The Mortgagors Relief Act, however, expressly directs the court to take into consideration the circumstances of lenders, for they also might be placed in difficulties through failure of income from investments.

It is believed that this measure, which operates for two years, will prevent an exodus from the land of capable farmers now in temporary difficulty through low prices.

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Land Values Boom In Johannesburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg, S. Af., June 15

IN SPITE of the pessimists who predict that the Rand gold mines will be worked out in 50 years, the value of real estate in the municipality is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Last year it rose by £2,500,000, the total value of Johannesburg property being estimated today at £68,800,000.

Italy States Dispute With Vatican Ended

Lengthy Negotiations Expected Over Interpretation of Lateran Treaty

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 15—The Italian Government, according to a statement made last night by a high official at the Foreign Office to press representatives, considered its dispute with the Vatican over Catholic Action as "closed" as far as Italy was concerned.

In explanation of this somewhat optimistic statement it was pointed out that the Government in a series of measures had accomplished all its aims against Catholic Action and could now with perfect security rest on its present position.

In its note in reply to the Pope's protests the Italian Government said all it had to say about Catholic Action and, although it contained also counter charges, it did not request an answer.

At the same time, however, it was admitted diplomatic negotiations between Italy and the Vatican over the interpretation of certain clauses of the Lateran Treaty Concordat will be very long, and that further exchange of notes will be necessary. In fact, a new note from the Vatican is expected to be delivered to the Italian Government today.

By closing all clubs of youth organizations of Catholic Action the Fascist Government has taken the measure considered necessary to put an end to the political activities of Catholic Action.

On the other hand, it is equally clear the Pope does not recognize the right of Italy to dissolve these youth organizations whatever action the Italian police might have taken temporarily as regards their clubs. At the same time Italy is satisfied with the Pope's decision of transferring the control of Catholic Action in various dioceses from local councils to bishops working directly under the Pope's orders.

Most of the Fascists discontent with Catholic Action has been with lay directors, many of whom belonged to the Popular Party and were adversaries of the Fascist régime.

While Italy, for the sake of reaching an agreement with the Vatican, will make minor concessions, it will, nevertheless, oppose any direct or indirect interference by the Vatican in Italy's political affairs and will insist that the leaders of Catholic Action in Italy be Italian subjects, not unfriendly to Fascism.

A new note from the Pope was received at the Italian Foreign Office today. No details were given as to its contents, but it is believed to be conciliatory. Diplomatic negotiations are considering to be following their normal course.

Owners Cling to Old Cars, Survey Reveals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 15 — Sales for 5,000,000 new automobiles await the return of public confidence in the United States, it is asserted here by C. C. Hanch, general manager of the National Association of Finance Companies. There are more than 10,000,000 autos five years old or older still in use, according to figures compiled by the association. Half of these are so out of date they should be replaced.

"The owner of every one of these cars," said Mr. Hanch, "is a potential customer for some kind of a more modern car. I doubt if there is a single one of these car owners who is not dreaming of the day when he can purchase another automobile."

Mr. Hanch points out that of the 24,324,000 cars in use at the beginning of the year, 4,519,000 were made in 1929. At the beginning of this year there were more 1928 and 1926 cars in use than 1930 models. Among cars of vintages earlier than 1919 there were 92,000 still running. There were still in existence 1,643,000 of the 1923 models and 1,647,000 of earlier makes. Practically all cars manufactured before 1927 are obsolete and many of them should go to the junk yard, he says.

RUMANIANS TO USE MINORITY LANGUAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 15—Dr. Nicholas Iorga, Prime Minister, has ordered that at the June examinations Lyceum students belonging to minority groups may do their written work in their mother tongue and that such papers will be corrected by qualified teachers belonging to the same groups.

The order also states that hereafter examinations will not include subjects which demand memory work, nor those requiring a knowledge of detailed and chronological dates. Instead, examinations must demonstrate the grade of assimilation of the applicant. An important part of the examination will be oral,

Italy Offers to Ease Reich's Heavy Reparation Payments

Although Europe Looks to United States to Cut Gordian Knot of War Debts, This Offer From Italian Source Attracts Attention

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 15—A sample of European self-help calculated, it is thought here, to make a favorable impression in the United States, is a proposal of Italian origin.

The plan put forward is that those powers receiving an amount from German reparations over and above the amount necessary to discharge their debts should forgo this "indemnity," thus giving Germany the necessary immediate alleviation and providing a significant gesture of moral disarmament.

The position is that whereas Britain on the basis of the Balfour note only demanded from its debtors sufficient to cover its payments to the United States, France, Italy and Belgium, and to a limited extent the smaller reparations creditors, receive payments from Germany markedly exceeding their payments stipulated by funding agreements to Britain and the United States.

Italy, for example, receives on an average $53,425,000 annually on reparations account, and has to pay to Britain approximately $30,000,000 and to the United States $22,675,000, leaving a margin of $10,750,000, equivalent to 43,000,000 marks.

A corresponding margin exists in the receipts and payments by France and Belgium, and, therefore, any such remission would supply a handsome measure of relief to Germany's burden.

On the basis of the Spa percentages, which is the system of apportionment, France receives the lion's share of reparations, roughly 52 per cent, as compared with Italy's 10 per cent, and Belgium's 8 per cent. The annual sum accruing to France amounts to $261,625,000.

The Italian offer in a nutshell—believed to have official approval—is, that she is prepared to waive a portion of the reparations receipts if the other beneficiaries do likewise. Its policy is exactly parallel with the position taken on disarmament, name-

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HIGH WAGE RATE HELD NECESSARY TO BUSINESS RISE

Hoover Speaks at Advertising Federation Convention in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 15—Maintenance of high wage schedules and standards of living as the most effective means of restoring prosperity were urged by President Hoover and other speakers at the first session of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America here today.

"It seems to me," the President said, "most appropriate that at your annual convention you propose to clarify the function of advertising as an economic force, so that its benefits may be better understood, not only by those who employ it, but by the public to which in the aggregate it renders its greatest service.

"Advertising has played an important part in raising our standards of living, in stimulating invention and in maintaining confidence. By promoting production and distribution it has brought within the reach of many the comforts and conveniences previously enjoyed by the few.

"The theme of your convention is especially timely because of the part sound constructive advertising is bound to play in accelerating the return of normal business activity.

The keynote of the convention is "a better understanding of advertising," and more than 3000 management, sales and advertising executives from all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe will attend the meetings. Many prominent advertising women are among the delegates who will take an active part in the sessions.

"The country is now in a splendid position for the return to prosperity," Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the federation, declared in his opening address, "and further price cutting and wage decreases would be a serious discouragement to business.

"Debts have been paid, inventories are depleted, our old cars and old clothes are wearing out, the banks are bursting with money. A tremendous buying power waits only to be unleashed and guided in the right direction."

The "biggest and most serious hurdle," business must cross now is to restore confidence and for that task "team work of the highest quality" is necessary, he declared.

"And the first big step in that accomplishment is to stop negative and destructive advertising," he continued. "We must stop advertising hard times; we must stop advertising unemployment; we must stop advertising loss of jobs and lowering of wages.

"Industry as a whole should grapple with this problem and do everything in its power to maintain wages and employment. The reduction of wages is not the solution. It only makes a serious situation worse. In addition, we must stop advocating the further reduction of prices. Further reduction of prices only leads to further reduction of wages, which in turn leads to further reduction in buying power, which means further reduction in business and profits.

"So let us get away from all this down grade business. Let us get back to the upgrade. It is only the upgrade that gets us to the top of the mountain.

"Advertising must take its part in this team work by recapturing the lost interest of consumers and by fighting to the last ditch those efforts of the false prophets to turn us back to the dark ages of discomfort and penny-pinching."

Charles E. Murphy, president of the Advertising Club of New York, declared that if the leaders in business and industry reduce wages to labor on any broad scale they would not keep pace with the leaders in the advertising world.

"If wages are reduced, I warn business and industry now that it cannot expect advertising to carry the load," he said. "Advertising had accomplished remarkable results in stimulating sales during the last decade, but sales cannot and will not be created if the volume of wages is reduced."

BURMESE REVOLT DWINDLES BUT UNREST PREVAILS

Rebel Peasants Returning to Work Although Sporadic Fighting Continues

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

RANGOON, Burma, June 15—Latest official reports concerning the situation in this country, where sporadic rebellion has been carried on for the past six months, indicate some improvement has taken place in general conditions, although several sections in Lower Burma still are being terrorized by roving insurgents.

Many of these rebels are peasants, hillmen and jungle folk and, while they are vague concerning their insurrectionary motives, they feel that the economic plight from which they are suffering is, in some way, related to the foreign elements within the borders of Burma.

Normally, these people obtain their livelihood as cultivators, cattle breeders, harvest workers, who work only a part of each year, and enjoy somewhat the remainder of the time at what they term "leisure." Cheap imported goods, competition from foreign cultivators has become very strong, with the result that an anti-Indian attitude ranks as one of the chief actuating motives of the rebellion.

The tendency has been to minimize the seriousness of the movement because the majority of the rebels are ignorant, credulous people, but it is now being recognized that the cause of the trouble is rooted primarily in economics, with the peasants desiring umbrage toward the apparently more prosperous Indians, Chinese and British who form the chief alien elements of the country.

The authorities have awakened to the seriousness of the situation, however, as is revealed in an official communiqué received here, which shows that a Manchester regiment has been in action against the rebels at Nyaunglebin, where a group of prisoners under trial escaped from gaol and armed themselves with police rifles.

Elsewhere in Burma the situation has improved. In the Tharawaddy and Henzada districts, where the rebellion has been very intense, disturbances are less numerous and the expected arrival of British and Indian troops is allaying anxiety.

In Thayertmyo, the original rebel area, the peasants are settling down and armed robberies dwindling. Attacks on Indians and Chinese continue to take place in Lower Burma and a general exodus of these nationals to Rangoon has been taking place during the past two weeks.

Many Indians are returning to India in view of the conditions prevailing and much distress prevails among these emigrants, whose economic condition in reality is no better than that of the peasants warring against them.

The general economic condition of the country shows no marked change, although cultivators are again taking to their fields, which suggests that a feeling of security is inspiring the people in consequence of the arrival of troops from India.

FLYING IN WINTER IN CANADA FEASIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A device by which flying can be made possible the year round in Canada and the northern United States without difficulties has been invented by R. G Perry, who is vice-president of the Ottawa Flying Club. He exhibited it at a meeting of the Canadian section of the Society of Automotive Engineers here.

The contrivance is constructed to be operated on land in runways of snow or ice and to provide protection against mud in the spring. It has been tested out in these conditions and found to be practical.

A hydraulic jack was used for operating, and when the wheel was not in use it was placed in a shoe. The ski, as he illustrated it, was made to keep out of harm's way or to be lowered and the wheel placed in its pocket. In case of the craft getting stuck in the mud, the ski could be lowered partially, so that it touched the ground and assisted in pulling the machine out.

LEADERS EXPECT HOOVER TO MEND FENCES IN WEST

Speaking Tour in Central States Admitted of Political Significance

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, June 15—President Hoover was en route today to a series of public appearances in Indiana and Ohio, beginning tonight at Indianapolis, each of considerable political moment.

Almost exactly a year from now the Republican National Convention will name the party's standard bearer in the 1932 presidential race. No one at all informed has any doubt that it will overwhelmingly renominate President Hoover.

There will probably be some demonstrations of dissent. The seeds of such disaffection are current in the Republican Party today. It is no secret that the Progressives are busily organizing a congressional and political opposition. Practically all of these groups have left Washington and are in their home states getting under way active antiadministration campaigns not directed, it is insisted against the Republican Party, but primarily against President Hoover. It is not unfair to say of most of the Progressives that they would prefer a Democrat in the White House.

It is possible that under existing economic and political conditions, another than Mr. Hoover may be nominated, but Senators Borah, La Follette and Norris, leaders of the Progressives, have no thought that the President cannot easily obtain the nomination. They may agree that the situation in the middle West opens the way for anti-Hoover delegations, but they know that these delegations do not control a Republican convention and that no President in office can be denied a renomination for a second term.

Their purpose is to encumber the nomination with as many embarrassments as possible, and although it might be [illegible] to say that the purpose of the President's trip into the heart of this belt of dissatisfaction is to offset the Progressive program, his journey is not wholly without political significance. That is inevitable. The President is not only the Chief Executive of the nation; he is also leader of his party.

[illegible] Democrat, always politically opportunistic, will watch the trip with an alert political eye. [illegible] to be so as concerns [illegible] speech tonight before the [illegible] Editorial Association at Indianapolis. This gathering is the work of the Re-

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Monarchists Dust Throne as Hungary Seeks French Loan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 15—Arrival here of a group of Hungarian bankers to attempt to negotiate a loan for Hungary, and published reports that Prince Otto will shortly be given the throne of that country, have brought the Hapsburg question into the limelight of French politics.

France, as the most ardent defender of post-war treaties, has hitherto been violently opposed to the Hapsburg restoration, and took a leading part in preventing such a step last November when Otto became of age. France then acted with the unanimous support of the Little Entente.

But it is said the Little Entente countries will no longer present a united front in preventing Hungary from restoring the Hapsburg. King Carol's dramatic return to the Rumanian throne and the change of opinion in Jugoslavia appears to have left Czechoslovakia practically insolated in opposition to the Hungarian monarchy. In this turn of affairs France sees the hand of Italy and remarks that the marriage of Archduke Otto to an Italian Princess is being discussed.

French Socialists, who have been among the most severe critics of the Count Bethlem régime in Hungary, view these developments with alarm, and see in them a new Fascist offensive in Europe.

Potteries That Gave China Its Name Near Extinction Through Civil War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—More than 90 per cent of the famous Kiangsi chinaware factories, centering around the city of Chingteh, have been closed during the last 10 years, with a total loss of about $10,000,000, as a result of labor troubles, civil wars, heavy taxes and banditry.

Chingteh was founded in the Sung dynasty some 900 years ago, and became China's center of porcelain industry because of the good clay. From 1842 to 1876 bowls, vases, plates and other potteries were exported to Europe and other countries. They became so popular that the name "china" was given to Chinese porcelains, a name which has applied ever since to all porcelain products. Few improvements, if any, have been introduced since the early days, and with the growing porcelain industries in other countries, competition has become so keen that exports from China have shown a sharp decline.

The civil wars, breaking up railways and stopping inland shipping, have made it extremely difficult to transport Kiangsi products to other parts of the country. Military leaders who have come and gone overnight have levied all manner of taxes on these china wares. Many of the wealthier manufacturers have closed their plants rather than carry on without reasonable gain.

The widespread banditry in this province has probably been the most destructive factor to this business. The plants have repeatedly been looted and sometimes burned down. Thousands of workmen have been forced to join the bandits while others have fled to other places. The banks have been unwilling to make loans to the manufacturers because of past failures. Today there are not more than 10 small factories still in operation. It is believed that if an attempt is not made to reëstablish the industry in the near future, China's most famous products will disappear.

PLANES REPLACE WARSHIPS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 12 (By U. P.) — Airplanes will replace battleships as this country's official mission to Argentina for the celebration of Independence Day next July, it was announced yesterday.

Germany in a Most Serious Plight, Writes Student, of Situation There

A STUDENT of international affairs in Geneva writes to The Christian Science Monitor as follows on the present economic condition of Germany:

"During the past week I have had opportunity to talk with Germans of every school of political opinion, journalists, delegates and the like, and they all agree that Germany is in a most serious plight. Not to be alarmist, but simply to be clear-headed, I think it must be recognized that the creditor nations must relieve suffering Germany soon.

"To a traveler, certain recent German public works—shining new buildings, and the like—give a totally wrong impression, for, afraid of seeing bank savings vanish, Germans have put their money into tangible things.

"The new German millionaires who flaunt themselves blatantly in the de luxe hotels in Paris, on the Riviera, and so forth, are a totally misleading class, and there are really very few of them. Some of them have escaped from Germany, and are traitors upon whom their Government cannot legally lay its hands.

"I feel, after extensive investigation of the subject, that there is not the slightest ground for pleading that Germany has not made the most honest and heartrending attempt to meet its obligations. The claim for another scaling down of reparations is merely the logical amendment of the Young plan—an arrangement reached in time of relative prosperity—to be accurate in a time of economic depression. Therefore, if we are to save Germany from Bolshevism, I am sure we have got to act and act quickly. By next winter it may be too late.

"By heroic efforts Germany may save herself, but mere foresight—to save the vast sums of American money invested in Germany since the war—compels us to be generous. Germany must be rescued from events which one finds unpleasant to think about."

Nations Are Reported Ready To Open Purses for Germany

World Bank Is Evidently Satisfied Cry of 'Wolf' Is Not Being Raised

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., June 15—The world bank and the national banks which constitute its directorate are expected to go to the rescue of German finances, the serious plight of which was revealed by the exceptionally drastic elevation of the German discount rate from 5 to 7 per cent. Basel banks have been prepared for many months to assist Germany with liquid credits if a serious collapse occurred and during the flight of money which followed the Nazi victories in the elections last September, actually advanced capital which provided invaluable aid.

The same may happen during the present crisis if German necessity becomes more alarming and, in any event, national banks which are centralized in the Basel institution are expected themselves to advance credit to the Reichsbank.

Advance in the German discount rate to a figure unprecedented since the inflation of 1922 is interpreted here as a regrettable result of the pessimistic atmosphere which German leaders caused for purposes of preparing for the Chequers interview.

It is pointed out that the depression regarding Germany's economic position which was particularly evoked by the manifesto accompanying the Bruening Cabinet's decrees so alarmed foreign short-term investors as to cause an unprecedented, intense withdrawal of capital.

This time, it is pointed out, it is not German capitalists themselves who are sending money abroad, but smaller foreign investors, particularly American minor banking groups, who are gathering in funds.

Lombard Street is not gravely participating in this union of German investments, and Paris remains cool, but American banks, apparently influenced by vigorously expressed newspaper accounts of the German crisis, are rapidly withdrawing their loans.

While Basel authorities are on the alert to assist Germany, they nevertheless feel that the root of the present crisis lies in Dr. Breuning's threats and his often expressed uncertainty about financial acts which Germany may take in the immediate future.

More than one bank observer calls for a clear-cut statement of German policy in order to remove current doubts and to reëstablish confidence.

It is realized here that the Reichsbank's position is still firm because of extensive reserves abroad and especially through a $50,000,000 credit reserve which is standing at Germany's disposal in America. The world bank cannot itself take great steps to assist Germany but, acting as an intermediary agent, can direct capital furnished by foreign financial consortiums which have more than once in recent years helped the Reichsbank.

Officials agree that foreign difficulties, like the Austrian Creditstanstalt failure, contributed to the retreat of foreign capital. But they wish Germany would realize the dangers of evoking panic for political purposes, which, however useful politically, comes home to roost in the financial field.

Word Comes That Money Marts Feel Time for Action Imminent

By H. B. ELLISON
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 15—Much interest is expressed in Wall Street in the persistent reports that bankers in all the major world money marts have determined to come to the financial support of the Bruening Government in Germany. There is no tendency here to overstress the significance of the present flight of capital from Germany, but it is felt that remedial measures are demanded if the situation is not to be allowed to get out of hand.

It is stated here that the movement of funds out of Germany has not yet reached the dimensions of the post-election movement of last year. After the general elections, when Adolf Hitler and his Nazi followers scored such big successes, 500,000,000 marks, or $350,000,000, left Germany. On Saturday the withdrawals since the Chequers conversations had not exceeded half that amount, according to well-informed opinion in New York.

It is difficult to trace the origin of these withdrawals. American bankers are reputed to have a vast amount of funds on call in Berlin, but other bankers are also interested in the Berlin money market, particularly those of France, Switzerland, and Holland.

According to New York opinion, the recall of funds held in Germany is emanating mainly from these quarters. Holdings of German bonds by American citizens, amounting to about $1,500,000,000, constitute an excellent reason why American bankers should do all in their power to prevent any breakdown in Germany. It is said that this is the guiding principle with the bankers in Wall Street who have interests in Berlin. So far as he had gathered, said a representative banker, American bankers had not been responsible for the run.

This statement is controverted in Berlin, whence come several charges that the Americans were the first to start pulling out. Color is lent to these allegations by the fact that several weeks ago one heard many rumors that the German banks were implicated in the Austrian banking disturbances. Though these rumors have since been denied, they must have influenced those bankers who believed them to call in their funds from Berlin without delay.

Apart from foreign bankers, the Germans themselves are said to be

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Rumanian Assembly A Political Mixture

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 15—Parliament, to which King Carol, at a solemn inaugural sitting, read the Throne address today, and which is the first elected since he dropped from the "skies" a year ago and became the Rumanian King, is the most variegated and heterogeneous in recent Rumanian history, and may be considered predominantly oppositionist.

For the first time the Communists took their places as a tiny "island" in the Government Bourgeois "sea." More Socialists also are present than ever before, elected on an independent ticket, while the anti-Jewish group is the biggest which has ever sat in the Rumanian Legislature. Small Opposition parties also are better represented.

Dr. Julius Maniu's National Peasant Party, though only 20 in a mass of 385, is the biggest which any party fallen from power has ever gained in post-war Rumania.

The Liberals under Ion Duca, holding 80 places, practically dominate the situation. Though acting independently, and proceeding cautiously, they have officially passed on to the Opposition side of the barrier in spite of the fact that they were elected in a government coalition.

This leaves the Iorga Cabinet with the support of much less than 40 per cent of the voters and a trifle more than 50 per cent of the Deputies, and since the latter comprise inexperienced and undisciplined men who have flocked in from all sides in order to get onto the "band wagon," they do not present an efficient, mobile legislative army.

The slogan of all opposition groups, including the Liberals, on the Government ticket, is "Save party government."

10-YEAR PLAN FOR AMERICA IS FORWARDED

Complex Economic Conditions Said to Demand Orderly Production

MANY MOVEMENTS SEEK IMPROVEMENT

Accomplishments of War Industries Board Held Up as Example of Planning Success

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 15—A "10-year plan for America" is the thought, if it is not the specific goal, for a variety of powerful movements now all seeking a permanent improvement of the economic condition of the country.

Behind many of the plans is the belief that a new measure of advance in economic foresight has been rendered necessary by the industrial age—the lack of such foresight being evidenced by the over-production causing the present depression—and that the giant forces of individualistic America, no less than the forces of Communist Russia—need the benefit of a national plan for their guidance, and for the exploitation of the country's raw resources.

Many diverse developments now focus on this proposal: Matthew Woll's call through the National Civic Federation for a conference of industry; similar proposals made to President Hoover by William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor; the call by bituminous coal union leaders for a national conference with operators; the demand by rail executives on the Interstate Commerce Commission for a higher return for freight haulage; recurrent proposals from economists for a revival of 1917-18 planning, as represented in the War Industries Board under Bernard Baruch, or of a new "United States Board of Trade," as proposed by Mark L. Requa, wartime dictator of oil; senatorial support for the advance planning of gigantic public works; continued studies of the business cycle by the President's committee on recent economic changes, looking to a "technique of balance"—all these different manifestations, it is declared, composed one general pattern, revealing a growing desire for some sort of national advance planning to eliminate present demonstrated inefficiencies within the country's overcompetitive economy.

Essential Element

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, speaking last week in Paris to an American business group declared the essential element in Russia, was not Communism, but the fact that the Russians had "a plan."

"The characteristic feature of the experiment in Russia to my mind," he said, "is not that it is communistic, but that it is being carried on according to a plan in the face of plan-less opposition."

Strikingly similar statements are made in Mr. Woll's call for a national conference to meet "the cold-blooded Communist Five-Year Plan, with a warm-blooded 10-year plan of democratic idealism."

William Green, in a recent speech dedicating the new headquarters building of the Barbers' International Union, asked President Hoover to summon such a conference to cope with unemployment. He declared he had proposed to Mr. Hoover an emergency conference of industrialists, financiers, labor representatives and economists to "develop a sound, constructive economic program that will afford a remedy for the existing industrial ills."

Again Stuart Chase, noted economist, writing in the current Harper's, proposes a "10-year plan" for the United States, and specifically refers to the war industries board as the exact mechanism through which the industrial and business life of the nation could be given plan and order. The Russians could be beaten easily at their own game, he declares, recalling how, with a plan, war-time America was able to produce with two men what formerly had been done by three; and he proposes a goal of "a minimum family wage of $5000 by 1943."

Mark L. Requa, close friend of Hoover, who also saw at first hand the nation's destructive oil competition ended by the business planning for the war, has urged a "United States Board of Trade," composed of men of highest character, combining the control over business which is now exercised over vessels by the Shipping Board, and over carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Call of Railroads

As though to meet arguments that such a proposal would be repugnant to America individualism, the present call of the American Class 1 railroads to the I. C. C. to increase freight rates illustrates the extreme measure to which federal regulation has already proceeded in business. Rates of carriers cannot be raised or lowered, tracks cannot be built or torn up, and not even new stocks or bonds issued to the public without the commission's close scrutiny and consent. Through it all, moreover, runs the desire to consolidate the lines into bigger and bigger systems, just to avoid the wasteful and destructive small-scale competition which—in another field—has brought the basic soft coal industry, for example, well nigh to ruin.

The War Industries Board under Mr. Baruch had such men as Daniel Willard, Howard Coffin, Julius Rosenwald, Samuel Gompers and a total of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

GROUP TO STUDY ANIMAL LIFE IN AUSTRALIA

Harvard Expedition Made Possible by Gift of Anonymous Donor

Harvard natural scientists will invade uninhabited portions of Australia during the coming year, in the most comprehensive expedition ever undertaken to the southern continent.

The expedition is one of the largest sent out by the Museum of Comparative Anatomy in recent years, and will set sail July 25 from New York City direct to Sidney, Australia, under the leadership of Dr. William Morton Wheeler, professor of entomology at Harvard.

This trip is made possible through the gift of an anonymous friend of the museum, and will include Dr. Glover M. Allen, associate professor and curator of mammals; Dr. Ira M. Dixson, and three graduate research students, P. J. Darlington, Ralph Ellis, and William Schevill. Visits will be paid to the less-known areas of zoölogical interest in Australia and Tasmania, and the party will coöperate actively with local scientific institutions of the southern continent.

Australia has in the past been a land of strange plants and animals. More than 400 species of animals, belonging to seven distinct groups of mammals are known to exist there. In this strange country is found the fast disappearing members of animal groups, extremely low in the evolutionary scale. In the study of these animals, Dr. Glover Allen of the University Museum is well qualified. He has been a member of many expeditions to the Bahamas, to British East Africa, to Grenada, the British West Indies, Sudan, Liberia and Brazil.

Since the entrance of civilization into Australia, the native flora and fauna have had a hard time of it. Australia was separated from the rest of the land areas of the eastern hemisphere in early Mesozoic times, some 125,000,000 years ago. At that time, these curious animals were dominent all over the face of the globe, and since the separation of the land, they have continued in isolation, left in a land undergoing little change and with no competition or enemies except among themselves for millions of years—until the white man entered upon the scene.

The rapid disappearance of the Australian fauna is said to make it especially desirable to carry on active collecting before it is too late. It is hoped by Harvard authorities that after the expedition returns, the Museum of Comparative Zoology will have one of the best balanced representations of Australian animals to be found anywhere.

Professor Wheeler, the leader of the expedition, was awarded the Leidy Medal of the Academy of Natural Sciences this year for "his outstanding work on insects, notably his studies of the comparative psychology of ants." This is a triennial award for the best publication, exploration, discovery or research in the natural sciences. Dr. Wheeler will be most interested in the entomological aspects of the trip.

HIGHER WAGES URGED BY LABOR OFFICIAL

CONCORD, N. H., June 15 (AP)—John S. B. Davie, New Hampshire Commissioner of Labor, advocates higher wages to end business depression.

"The war-time inflation of pay rolls was ancient history before the present depression," he said. "Few industries are paying workers exorbitantly. Reducing the earnings of a large proportion of the population means generally decreased buying power and certain slowing down of all industry."

DR. CADMAN GETS DEGREE FROM BATES

LEWISTON, Me., June 15 (AP)—Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, New York theologian, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the sixty-fifth annual commencement at Bates College today. Other honorary degrees were:

Doctors of Laws: William Phillips, former Ambassador to Belgium and first American Minister to Canada. James H. Rushbrooke of London, general secretary of the Baptist World Alliance.

Doctor of Science: Herbert V. Neal, professor of zoology and dean of the graduate school at Tufts College.

Doctors of Education: Bertram E. Packard, State Commissioner of Education. Frank E. Hanscome, principal of Gould Academy, Bethel.

Master of Arts: Hal Roscoe Eaton, principal of Central High School, Syracuse, N. Y.

NEWSPAPER POST OF LEGION INSTALLS

Officers of the Boston Newspapermen's Post, American Legion, the newest post in the Massachusetts Legion organization, were installed yesterday at the Municipal Building, South Boston. The post has a membership of 200 with a potential membership of 500.

The following were installed: Commander, William G. Breslin (Post); senior vice-commander, Harry E. Kanter (Herald); junior vice-commander, John A. Spencer (Post); adjutant, Carl B. Powers (Herald); finance officer, Edward Boudreau (Herald); Chaplain, Ray Countie (Globe); sergeant-at-arms, Martin Craffey (Globe), and historian, William Martin (Globe).

HONORARY DEGREES AWARDED BY TRINITY

HARTFORD, Conn., June 15 (AP)—Five honorary degrees and 65 degrees in course were conferred by Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, president of Trinity College at the 105th commencement exercises today. The honorary degrees follow:

The Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins of New York City, Doctor of Divinity; Dr. Walter Ralph Steiner of Hartford, president of the American Medical Library Association, Doctor of Letters; Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, Doctor of Laws; Philip Everett Curtiss, author, of Norfolk, Conn., and Goodwin Batterson Beach, of Hartford, Master of Arts.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in Unitarian Church, Woburn Center, 8.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University 5, 8; Senior Spread and Dance, Lowell House, 9.

Community Pop Concert, Newton Center Playground, 8.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Commencement reception, Radcliffe College, Dormitory Quadrangle, 7:30.

Annual banquet, Suffolk Law Alumni, Association, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Commencement Exercises, Northeastern University, Boston Opera House, 8.

Wellesleyan College Commencement: supper, class of 1931, Alumnæ Hall, 6:30; presentation of annual "Follies," by Alumnæ, 8.

Theaters

Wilbur—"High Hat," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"The Beggar's Opera" (film), 1 to 11 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University, Senior Class day: Senior class chapel service, address by Dr. Alfred Worcester, Appleton Chapel, 9; class day exercises, Sanders Theater, 11; Ivy oration by Robert Schuyler Ogden, songs by the Glee Club, Presentation of Class Banner to 1934, confetti battle, The Stadium, 4; annual meeting, Harvard Law School Association, Langdell Hall, 11.

Rotary Club of Boston: luncheon, talk on "West of the Andes," by Col. Wilbur S. Tupper of Los Angeles, Calif., Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, talk by Dr. Carroll Perry on "Benjamin Franklin Founds a Club for Men," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays, except Monday, from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engraving; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding, through September; loan exhibit of water colors by Winslow Homer; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; British mezzotint portraits.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings; etchings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by Italian and German artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; eighteenth century English etchings and nineteenth century lithographs; pieces by Rembrandt, Nanteuil, Whistler, Meryon and Schongauer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Handiwork by Museum boys and girls done in connection with Museum Club activities.

Children's Art Center, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Work by Boston newspaper artists. Through June 20. Open Tuesday and Thursday, 11-9, other weekdays, 11-5.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings in color by D. P. Tyson.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Enamels by Ernestine Mills of London, through June 19. Table glass and china by Sarah R. Comer, through June 22.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Prints, maps and paintings. Through June 30.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints by Durer.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea. Through June 30.

NORWICH AWARDS DEGREES

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 15 (AP)—Three honorary degrees were conferred at Norwich University's 112th commencement exercises today: Herbert H. Fletcher, religious editor of the Boston Transcript, Doctor of Laws; Harrison G. Woodruff '91, president of the Montpelier Savings Bank & Trust Company, Master of Arts; and Capt. Ernest H. Harmon, commandant at Norwich, Master of Science.

Tonight at the Pops

The Pop concert for tonight in Symphony Hall has been entirely taken over by Boston University.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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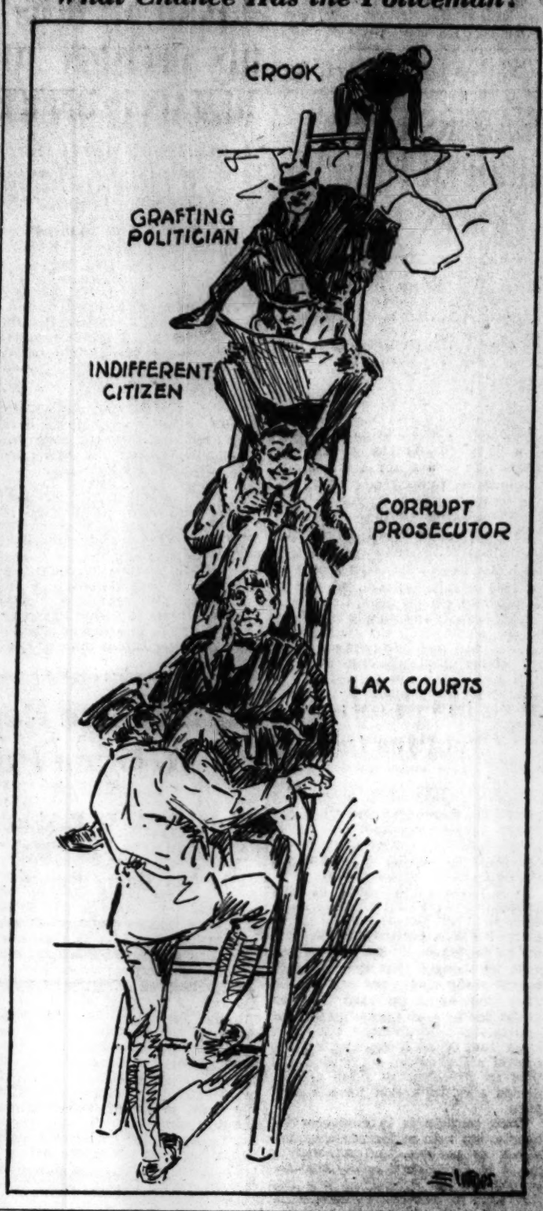
What Chance Has the Policeman?



Colonial History Events Held Up In New Light in Boundary Dispute

New Hampshire-Vermont Controversy Carries Spectators Back to Days When Pioneers Opened Up the Territory

As a matter of documentary record it was the case of the State of Vermont vs. the State of New Hampshire which was being heard before Judge Edmund F. Trabue of Louisville, Ky., master in chancery appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States. But to the habitué of the older Boston it was something more.

In what had once been the gathering place for people of fame and fashion back in the days when room 225 of the temporary Federal Building had been the "Crystal Dining Room" of Young's Hotel, counsel for New Hampshire prepared for the presentation of final arguments in a boundary dispute that goes back beyond the period of the American Revolution.

And in support of New Hampshire's claim that the west bank of the Connecticut River "at all stages of water" constitutes its boundary and not, as Vermont contends, the "thread of the stream," DeWitt Clinton Howe and Jeremy Waldron were ready to argue from a brief that filled a huge chest clear to the lid. Years of deliberation and careful preparation dating back to the reopening of the case in 1912 were represented in the mass of documents.

Little of Glitter Left

In the room were few evidences of the glitter and gaudiness which made it the gathering places of such dignitaries as General Grant, Adelina Patti, famous opera soprano; distinguished merchants and lawmakers, and members of Boston's literati with all which that grouping implies. Linoleum covered the once carpeted floor and bare electric globes protruded from the ceiling where crystal chandeliers once prismed above tables serviced in old silver.

At the rear, the wall still kept its paneled wainscoting. Three or four rows of settees for spectators, two empty files of chairs where a jury might sit, the magistrate's bench with a semicircle of desks before it for counsel and stenographers made up the furnishings of the old "Crystal Dining Room."

"If your honor pleases," began De Witt Howe, "the respondent will endeavor to prove its undisputed jurisdiction of the river, supported by admitted facts or undisputed evidence." For half an hour the counsel for the Granite State presented his opening; but when the time came to read from the records of the original charters to townships granted by Benning Wentworth, New Hampshire's Royal Governor, Jeremy Waldron, former Attorney-General of the State, took up the argument.

He began with ponderous, deliberative dignity that was accentuated by the apparent informality of the court. Once he apologized as he stooped to search through his papers. Judge Trabue said, "Take your time," with a note of mild reassurance as though he knew that there was a checkup of papers to be read. Occasionally DeWitt Howe, slouched low in his chair, leaned forward to whisper to the former Attorney-General.

Principally the thread of the argument was that in the granting of charters to New Hampshire townships along the banks of the Connecticut River, the wording in the grants was construed to mean that the opposite bank of the river marked the corner of the boundary of the town. Frequently Mr. Waldron stressed the word "opposite" in his slow, halting manner. His wording was very technical. The three or four persons drawn into the room through curiosity had quietly departed.

Occasional Interruption

Judge Trabue hung closely to the argument. His keen blue eyes maintained an intent gaze upon the speaker. Occasionally he interrupted the argument in his quiet way to question the lawyer about dates in which certain grants were made.

The setting for the case was drab. Behind it were memories of better days. The hearing, too, was drab, draped in the colorless phraseology of the law. But beneath its prosaic surface of legal procedure was a brighter background than ever Young's Hotel afforded in its brilliant heyday.

DeWitt Howe and Jeremy Waldron were dealing with the "construction of language of grants and deeds." But for three days, beginning last Monday, Warren R. Austin, Senator, counsel for Vermont, had traced a vivid picture of early Colonial days when Vermont was setting up boundaries and a government, too, as he launched forth in support of his contention that the "thread of the stream" of the Connecticut River forms the boundary with New Hampshire.

An historical pattern, woven from musty records regarding grants from the Royal British Sovereign and charters from Colonial governors, was the background upon which Mr. Austin wielded his weighty brief. In the forceful manner that marked his campaign for the late Frank L. Greene's seat in the United States Senate, the alert, square-jawed Vermonter during his three-day argument waded into the history surrounding the turbulent beginnings of the Green Mountain State.

The fourth day of the hearing held closer to documentary evidence, couched in the language of the law. The audience had dwindled down to a court attendant, slouched in one of the jury chairs, as New Hampshire's former Attorney-General read from the Order in Council concerning the grant to James, Duke of York, describing certain portions of his land as "abutted, and bounded by the west bank of the Connecticut River." Once, when brakes squealed and rubber tires whined above the sound of traffic on the wet pavements below, the court attendant sat up with a start. The sound of a ship's fog signal came in on the east wind that stirred some of the pages on the lawyer's desk.

As the fourth day of the hearing drew to a close, DeWitt Howe and Jeremy Waldron had read through nearly half of the chestful of papers which was their brief. They thought another day would see the finish of their argument, so that Senator Austin could respond with his rebuttal this week.

WESLEYAN DEGREE AWARDED TO WOMAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 15 (AP)—James L. McConaughy, president of Weeleyan University, conferred 10 honorary degrees, 12 Master of Arts degrees and 126 degrees in course at its ninety-ninth commencement today. Those who receive honorary degrees were:

Mrs. Emeline Harriman Olin of New York and Middletown, Master of Arts; Eric McCoy North of New York '09, secretary of the American Bible Society, and Henry Hitt Crane of Scranton, Pa., Doctor of Divinity; Prof. Raymond Dodge of Yale University and Albert Francis Blakeslee, director of the Carnegie Station for Experimental Biology and president of the American Society of Naturalists, Doctor of Science; Payson Jackson Treat of Leland Stanford University, and James Truslow Adams of New York, author, Doctor of Humane Letters; George Waggaman Wheeler of Bridgeport, Conn., Doctor of Civil Law; Henry Merritt Wriston, president of Lawrence College, and Robert Emory Blackwell of Ashland, Va., president of Randolph Macon College, Doctor of Laws.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and cooler tonight with showers; Tuesday partly cloudy and cooler; fresh to strong northeast winds and gales on the coast.

Maine: Rain in southeast, fair in northwest and Vermont: Eastern and southern tonight; Tuesday generally fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight; Tuesday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Eastern: Showers tonight; Tuesday generally fair; cooler in the interior.

Atlantic coast north of South Haven: Moderate to fresh northeast or west winds, shifting to north late tonight or Tuesday, and partly cloudy, probably with occasional showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and middle Atlantic States: Period of showers early part of week, over south portion, and cooler over south portion of district about Friday; generally fair after central storm passes Friday.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a. m.	Max.		8 a. m.	Max.
	June15	June15		June19	June14
Atlantic City	66	76	Nantucket	64	66
Bismarck, N.D.	58	78	New Orleans	78	90
Boston	57	72	New York	64	74
Buffalo	64	84	Norfolk, Va.	68	86
Calgary	52	..	North Platte	62	82
Charleston	78	82	Philadelphia	66	80
Chicago	64	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	104
Cincinnati	68	84	Pittsburgh	68	88
Denver	60	84	Portland, Me.	64	72
Eastport, Me.	58	64	Raleigh	72	90
Hatteras	74	80	St. Louis	70	88
Helena, Mont.	54	80	St. Paul	68	80
Huron, S. D.	62	80	Salt Lake City	66	92
Jacksonville	74	88	San Francisco	60	70
Kansas City	70	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	82
Key West	82	88	Seattle	60	72
Los Angeles	62	78	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	74	92	Washington	66	78
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Wichita, Kan.	64	84
Montreal	66	84	Williston, N.D.	64	84

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:35 p. m., Tuesday 12:15 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

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DEALERS EVERYWHERE

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue, Across the Park
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TOMORROW'S LEADER
ROAST LOIN OF PORK, New Spinach, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter .. 35c
To some, dining out is a matter-of-fact effort—to others, it is a repeated pleasure. To the latter, Waldorf is a continual pleasant journey's end—to the former, we extend a sincere invitation to partake of deliciously cooked foods, served with utmost courtesy, at extremely low cost. To change the former to the latter is the friendly business effort of all Waldorf Restaurants.
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

MONEY TO MOVE AS FEAR LEAVES, 'AD' MEN TOLD

Boston Publicity Director Welcomes Delegates to World Association

There is plenty of money in the United States and it will be put in circulation in proportion to the reduction of economic fear, based on ballyhoo-ing of the depression. The display advertising man is in a more important position than at any time in advertising history, because he is the liaison officer between the buying public and the merchandiser. Moreover, he is the logical expositor of Ruskin's most trenchant assertion that "industry without art is ugliness."

Upon these several basic findings the thirty-fourth annual convention and exposition of the International Association of Display Men opened in Boston today at the Hotel Bradford. The convention will continue through four days and delegates are present from all states of the Union.

Thomas A. Mullen, director of publicity for the city of Boston, welcomed the delegates on behalf of Mayor Curley. He thanked the display men for their conspicuous contributions to the increasing of modern ideas and ideals of beauty.

Mr. Mullen said that a year ago Mayor Curley pointed to the single thing which will turn the tide of the much advertised economic depression, and that was the abolition of the element of fear.

"I believe the only thing we need to fear is fear itself," Mr. Mullen said. "There is plenty of money in this country. I have never known a time when stores in general seemed to me so generally committed to the policy of translating the quality of beauty, which all men admire and yearn to capture, into practical terms.

"The display man is an ambassador of good will with a safe conduct to go where he will; into the thoughts of people who hope to make their surroundings pleasanter and more sightly; into the consciousness of people with the message that wise buying, in proper volume, is a definite contributior. to the restoration of a happy state of security and progress for the nation.

"I think we are all soundly tired of the talk of depression. You display men are in a splendid position to turn the thoughts of people to more constructive use. I leave with you a thought I came upon not a great while ago. If you can pass it on to your public, which is numerically the population of the country, you will be doing a priceless service. It is, 'I believe today is better than yesterday, and that tomorrow will be better than today.'"

WILLIAMS HONORS GOVERNOR ELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 15—One hundred and sixty-one B. A. degrees were conferred upon Williams College today at the 127th commencement exercises of the college held in Chapin Hall this morning. The degree of Master of Arts was received by five candidates, including the first woman ever to receive such a degree for Williams.

Honorary degrees conferred were: Doctor of Laws, Joseph B. Ely, Governor of Massachusetts, Arthur Stanley Pease, president of Amherst College, and Charles C. Burlingham, former president of the New York Bar Association; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Frederick Herbert Sill, headmaster of Kent School, Kent, Conn., the Rev. Edward A. McMaster, Williamstown; Doctor of Humane Letters, Elt Herbert Botsford, alumni secretary of Williams College; Doctor of Education in absentia, Mary Florence Denton of Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan.

BOSTON STORES TO CLOSE AT 5 P. M.

Beginning today, retail stores holding membership in the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will observe the business hours of 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, to and including Sept. 15. Representative department and specialty stores will be closed all day Saturdays, during July and August, Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board announces.

Retail stores will be open all day June 17, it is indicated by a canvass taken by the board, the holiday being purely local. Stock exchange and brokerage houses are to be open. Some of the large wholesale houses are planning to be open that day.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
Makes a more appetizing, flavorful dressing of MAYONNAISE

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 HOURS—
Paris invites you to the grandest entertainment ever devised—the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition, May through October, 1931 . . . the seven wonders of the world, and seventy times seven more, with the strange peoples of every tiny corner of the earth . . . for full information, inquire of any French Line agency, any tourist agent or travel bureau, or write American Committee, 4 East 52nd St., New York City.
GO—OVER
"THE LONGEST GANGPLANK IN THE WORLD"
to *The International Colonial and Overseas Exposition*
SPEED—COMFORT—ATMOSPHERE—AND A CUISINE THAT IS A CONTINUAL DELIGHT, await those who choose any of the charming "bits of France afloat" that constitute the French Line fleet.
French Line
Local Agent: 421 Boylston Street, Boston

New Bathhouses Built by the 'Mile'

Ocean bathhouses built by the "mile" is the way in which Boston is developing its public bath resorts. Something "new" in bathhouses was opened today at the famous L Street beach in South Boston to succeed the old wooden structure that has been in service for more than 20 years. Mayor Curley made a dedication speech to the crowd which waited for the doors to open this afternoon.

The new house is 1200 feet long, or more than a fifth of a mile. It cost more than $400,000. It has a specially constructed section where men bathers may take sun baths as well as salt water dips. Arrangements for playing handball also have been provided for. Instructors will be available every day to teach players how to get the palm of their hands in the way of the elusive and lively little handball.

In the women's section of the new building are individual apartments. Special facilities for taking care of valuables have been provided in both the men's and women's sections. The new L Street Bathhouse accommodates 3500 persons at one time. There are shower baths. Heat will be furnished when needed by a gas-fired aparatus. A staff of trained life guards will patrol the beach during the hours when the house is open.

BYRD RECEIVES GIFT OF SUNDIAL

A sundial was presented to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd yesterday by the employees of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J. The presentation took place at the Admiral's residence in Boston. Guy W. Vaughan, president of the corporation, made the presentation speech. There were brief addresses by Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner of Boston, representing Mayor James M. Curley, and by Julio Kilenyi, designer of the stone pedestal which supports the sundial.

Admiral Byrd, in accepting the gift, paid tribute to the manufacturers of airplane motors and the mechanics who condition them for long and dangerous flights. "A flier," he said, "literally rides his engine." The sundial, which is of bronze, was made by John Mears in London in 1691 and is in the form of a double dial with the usual base bearing the hours, but with a vertical scroll marked and carrying the inscription, "I showe ye fleeing houres of days."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

A ROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

VERMONT AWARDS HONORARY DEGREES

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 15 (AP)—Five honorary degrees were awarded today by the University of Vermont at the 127th commencement. They were: Doctor of Science, Harry Walter Mitchell, Harrisburg, Pa.; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Lloyd Casel Douglas, Montreal; Doctor of Laws, James Dowd Brennan, Boston; Perley Orman Ray, Berkeley, Calif., and Edmund Ezra Day, New York.

There were 204 degrees in course awarded and 15 masters' degrees. Thirty-one graduates of the college of medicine received M. D. degrees, and 34 seniors received commissions in the United States Army reserve.

COLLEGE GIFTS TOTAL $100,000

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 15 (AP)—Gifts of $100,000 to the University of Vermont during the past year were announced by President Guy W. Bailey at the alumni dinner.

STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
By the Peacock You Shall Know It
Styles for Men, Women and Children.
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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find that Kellogg's Corn Flakes are ideal for the children's supper. Wholesome. Always ready. Packed with flavor and crispness! Millions of mothers
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Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
Always oven-fresh in the waxtite wrapper. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

Reo Quality in the Lowest Priced Truck Field
NEW 1½ TON
REO SPEED WAGON
Reo introduces two new 1½-ton SPEED WAGONS *in the lowest price field!*
Point for point, the new SPEED WAGONS surpass all competition. Both the four cylinder model and the six have smoother, more powerful engines with *more* bearings and *larger* bearings—with bigger piston displacements—and to make for long life, force feed oiling even to the piston pins.
Longer wheelbases, deeper frames, heavy Spokesteel wheels, and self-equalizing *hydraulic*-brakes are other features that insure *more truck for your money.*
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Hopes Thus to Prompt Other Nations to Do the Same Without Delay

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 15 — The United States Government today laid before the world, through the League of Nations, details of the present size and cost of its fighting forces with a request for full publicity, in the hope that other nations might publish their figures, too.

These particulars were requested of the United States and other participating governments by the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference with a view to "helping to inform the conference and to justify such concrete proposals as the governments may lay before it."

In communicating the figures for the United States, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, made a special request that "full and immediate distribution and publicity" be given them. "The Secretary of State," he said, "entertains the hope that other nations may thus be encouraged to lay their figures before the public without delay."

The armed forces of the United States on Dec. 21 last, as revealed today, were composed of 273,343 men and officers, a naval fleet with a global or total combat tonnage of 1,252,840 tons, and an air fleet of 1752 airplanes and five dirigibles. Expenditures for the support of the Army and Navy during the last fiscal year, ended June 30, 1930, amounted to $835,819,459.

Follows Draft Convention

In compiling its tables, the Government followed as far as possible tables given in the draft convention and report of the committee of experts on budgetary experts appointed by the preparatory commission. The tables are as of Dec. 31, 1930, covering land, naval and air effectives and naval and air material. Expenditure figures cited are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.

The strength of the United States Army, as outlined today, is 139,957 effectives and 13,080 officers. The legal strength of army, authorized by the National Defense Act, is 17,728 officers, 640 warrant officers and 280,000 enlisted men. The forces stationed in the territories of Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the total figure, but it does not include the National Guard which is not available to the Federal Government without measures of mobilization.

National Guards given training in 1930 add about 10,774 average daily effectives and reserve officers trained add about 1075, according to computations. The United States Army has no organizations which come under the draft convention's definition of "formations organized on a military basis."

The man power of the nation's naval forces is 109,886 men and 10,420 officers. This includes 1030 officers and 17,500 men of the marine corps, of whom 313 officers and 2518 men are temporarily on duty in China, Haiti and Nicaragua. The legal strength of the navy is 131,485, plus 6000 apprenticed seamen and 10,000 officers. The authorized strength of the marine corps is 27,400 enlisted men and 1248 officers.

The air armed forces of the nation number 27,324. This total was included in the tables showing the strength of the army and the navy, inasmuch as the air services are integral parts of these two branches.

Total Combat Tonnage

The global tonnage of the United States Navy, totaling 1,251,840 tons, by categories is as follows: Capital ships, 523,800 tons; aircraft carriers, 91,300 tons; cruisers with guns of more than 6.1 inches, 206,800 tons; cruisers with guns of 6.1 inches and less, 75,900 tons; destroyers, 273,360 tons; submarines, 80,680 tons.

These figures include ships built, building, and authorized, as well as those which have reached their age limit. Each vessel is set down in the table with its condition and tonnage.

The 1752 airplanes owned by the army and navy have a total horsepower of 1,028,745. Three of the dirigibles in the armed service belong to the army and two to the navy. They have a total volume of 1,010,000 cubic feet and a total horsepower of 2230. The Los Angeles, of 2600 horsepower and a volume of 2,400,000 cubic feet, is restricted by treaty to training uses only.

To maintain the personnel of the nation's land forces and to pay for their transport, for their buildings and war materials, during the last fiscal year cost $350,457,317. For naval salaries, fuel, barracks, maintenance and construction of ships and manufacture of war materials a total of $375,291,828 was spent. It costs $110,070,314 to maintain the air forces.

Wars cost the nation $714,005,086 in pensions during the year. Expenditures for this purpose were as follows: national homes, $12,890,995; veterans bureau, $452,150,622; pension bureau, $220,475,744; retired pay for land forces, $20,113,145; retired pay for naval forces, $8,374,580.

Gibson Concludes Month Of Hoover Conferences

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium and a probable delegate to the forthcoming general disarmament conference, left Washington Saturday after nearly a month of conferences with President Hoover on the general European situation.

The Ambassador was a guest at the White House. Long a close personal friend of the President, he had many talks with the Chief Executive on the most important questions of international politics. He will sail for his post Friday on the Majestic.

SPAIN PLAYS AS ELECTION TIME NEARS

(Continued from Page 1)

observed to me, "are wonderful men, unhampered by precedent." They have been accepted practically without opposition by the people and their thousands of appointments to important posts are well received.

Alejandro Lerroux, Foreign Minister, who, at Burgos, before 8000 persons, censured the mob disorders leading to the burning of convents, expressed clearly an obvious truth when he affirmed that if the elections went against the Government it would not be a triumph of monarchy or dictatorship, but rather of anarchy.

That is the general sentiment. It is felt that the Government has taken things strongly in hand and has guided them wisely. It is often repeated by political theorists that revolutions never stop where they should, but always run from excess to excess. But this undoubtedly correct generalization merely means that as the extremists become combative, provisional governments, uncertain of themselves, are usually feeble.

Extremists Impotent

In this case, the extremists have been singularly impotent, while the Government is composed of men who are not so much pure politicians as an intellectual élite, which has foreseen long ago the present denouement.

There is no wild exuberance but calm control. People have not been moved by extravagant promises and though difficult problems arise, it is believed the Government is capable of solving them. Therefore defeat of the Republican coalition is unthinkable.

Taking figures of the municipal elections as a basis it would be possible to show that there exists considerable monarchist sentiment in the countryside, thought not in the large towns. Suffice it to say that Alfonso, who is an excellent judge, and his whole entourage, considered these municipal figures conclusive.

Since then the monarchy, which to many seemed to correspond to a law of nature in Spain, has completely disappeared and in the grounds of the Royal Palace last night, Calderon's play, "Life's a Dream," was performed for a popular audience. A theatrical skit, produced elsewhere, on recent events, in which appear caricatures of the former King, Gen. Damaso Berenguer, Count de Romanones and others, provokes the good-humored laughter of Madrid.

Little Interest in Jaime

As for the pretender, Don Jaime, who is reported to have visited the Basque country, once regarded as favorable to his claims, his exploit arouses only the mildest interest. It can be taken as certain that Spain is now overwhelmingly Republican and it is merely a question of ascertaining the precise nuances of the individual Republicans and whether they match.

There should not in the present conditions be any real clash on the kind of republic. Even the prickly subject of Catalan independence is not likely to cause trouble.

The celebrated airman, Maj. Ramono Franco, head of aviation in the Spanish Republic, in acknowledging that he would present himself as a candidate at Barcelona in the Party of Macia, declared that here was another proof that the aims of the party were not separatist.

Indeed, as one good Spaniard remarked to me, "Everything would now be fine in Spain if the Government could only stabilize the peseta." And for that there are now negotiations between the Bank of Spain, French private banks and the Bank of France. The Spanish bank helped France in a similar emergency and one good turn deserves another. So here is a revolution in Spain which unfolds itself happily, and can be witnessed without discomfort.

Roman Catholic Primate Under Arrest in Spain

MADRID, June 15 (AP)—Cardinal Pedro Segura y Saenz, Roman Catholic Primate of Spain, was deported today by the Republican Government.

Cardinal Segura, in priest's garb, was arrested in an automobile with his two brothers near Guadalajara, the party offering no resistance. They asked to be brought to Madrid, but permission was refused.

Officials here were in communication with the Madrid Central Government, awaiting instructions to deport the Cardinal.

It is not known how or when the Cardinal entered Spain. He had been in Rome conferring with the Pope on the religious situation here. The fact that he had returned was known only when news of his arrest was received.

The Government's position is that the presence of the Primate in Spain might lead to a breach of the peace and cause a recurrence of rioting and of the burning of churches.

Founder of Nova Scotia's Capital

© Topical

BRONZE STATUE OF COL. EDWARD CORNWALLIS
British Officer Who Established the Naval Base Named After the Second Earl of Halifax in 1749

HALIFAX READY TO PAY TRIBUTE TO ITS FOUNDER

Unveiling of the Statue of Col. Edward Cornwallis Takes Place June 22

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX, N. S., June 15—The Premiers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have been invited to attend the ceremony at the unveiling of the statue of Col. Edward Cornwallis, founder of Halifax, at the head of the Grand Parade, in front of the Province Building, on Monday afternoon, June 22.

Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, is expected to be present and deliver an address. Many other prominent visitors, including official representatives of the Governor General, will be present. The statue was erected by the Province of Nova Scotia, and is intended to commemorate the founding of Halifax by the British Government in 1749. It is the work of Sir Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., and is a replica of the statue of Cornwallis in Trafalgar Square, London. It is of bronze, and stands on a granite pedestal. The figure is 9 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 3½ tons.

The statue, which is the gift of the Province of Nova Scotia, was presented to the Province by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, in 1931. The statue was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, in 1931. The statue was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, in 1931.

The statue, showing an imposing, handsome figure in picturesque eighteenth century costume, was sculptured by J. Massey Rhind, A. R. S. A. It is 9 feet, 6 inches in height, and weighs just over one ton.

Colonel Cornwallis was sent by the British Government in 1749 to form a British naval base in the great American continent. It was named after the second Earl of Halifax and soon became a rival to the French town of Louisburg in Cape Breton. In 1750 it superseded Annapolis as capital of Nova Scotia.

Halifax harbor is open all the year round and is one of the most important of Canada's ports. The population of the city is about 60,000.

Wyoming Towing Nautilus to Port

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The battleship Wyoming reported to the Navy Department today that it was towing the arctic submarine Nautilus, from the position in mid-Atlantic, where she became disabled.

Since early Sunday the Wyoming and the Arkansas, now on midshipmen cruises to European waters, had been standing by the disabled submarine. Sir Hubert Wilkins, her commander, reported that one of the Diesel engines upon which she depends for surface motive power had stalled.

From the position last given by the Nautilus, the course on which she was being towed would take her to Queenstown, Ire.

The submersible has encountered heavy seas since she left Provincetown, Mass., June 4. Saturday the starboard surface engine failed. The port surface engine followed suit when the submarine nosed into rough seas, Sunday. Finally the batteries, used for under-surface travel, lost their power. She then called for help.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., June 15 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener said today that word to his report, the supposed rendezvous on the polar wastes between the Graf Zeppelin and Sir Hubert Wilkins' submarine Nautilus would not be arranged this year.

"Even if the Nautilus is repaired," he said, "Wilkins cannot make the pole in time. We are ready to start, but all depends on whether an independent flight is wanted."

BRIAND AFFIRMS HIS DECISION TO REMAIN IN OFFICE

To Continue to Promote World Peace—Opponents to Keep Up Attack

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, June 15—In his speech at an important gathering of war veterans at the little town of Gourdon, in southwestern France, yesterday Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, declared that he considered it his duty to continue in the Cabinet to promote the cause of peace until obliged by force to relinquish his position.

He thus justified his decision to continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Laval Government, which offered its resignation to President Doumer upon his inauguration on Saturday, but which at the President's request continues in office without any change of portfolios.

M. Briand by his statement also indicated his determination to hold out to the last against his parliamentary adversaries who will launch another of their frequent offensives against him in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow.

Although those who wish to see him eliminated from the Government claim they are making daily recruits in their campaign, a certain reversion of opinion in M. Briand's favor is noticeable. The semi-official newspaper, Le Temps, which has never been enthusiastic about M. Briand's peace talks and which played an important part in bringing about his defeat for presidency by throwing its influence on the side of his rival at the last moment, now openly reproves his fiercest critics, Henry Franklin-Bouillon and Louis Marin for their mistaken zeal in renewing the attacks they have so often made before without success.

M. Briand's address maintained the usual high standard of his peace orations. He paid a glowing tribute to women as preservers of peace and exposed the fallacy of the argument that to preserve peace it is necessary to prepare for war. He reiterated his confidence in the pact initiated by France and the United States to outlaw war and repeated his declaration, formerly made at Geneva, that as long as he was at his post there would be no war.

Many deputies who do not approve M. Briand's policy would rather vote for a cabinet of which he is a member than precipitate a ministerial crisis with the long parliamentary recess drawing near and elections only 10 months off.

St. Nazaire Boats Seek Survivors

ST. NAZAIRE, France, June 15 (AP)—With the sea calm and weather fair rescue boats set out this morning in hopes of rescuing more survivors from the excursion steamer St. Philibert, which capsized and sank between St. Gildas Point and Pornic, about five miles from here, late yesterday afternoon.

Owners of the steamer today fixed the number of those who perished at "about 400." Officials of the line said not more than 50 of the party on the outing had stayed behind on Noirmoutier Island when the ship started her return trip to Nantes in threatening weather. This afternoon two automobiles arrived with 43 who had refused to board the ship for the return trip.

The St. Philibert was a flimsy 100-foot river steamer. She put out from Nantes yesterday with a crowd of picknickers on an outing run by a labor organization. She steamed down the river to St. Nazaire and across the bay to the island of Noirmoutier, not far to the south.

There most of the passengers went ashore. Off Pointe de St. Gildas, on the return trip, the storm broke suddenly, knocking the small steamer over on her beam ends.

An official explanation of the cause of the sinking will be sought in a government investigation. General opinion here did not blame the master of the craft for the disaster.

McKELVIE URGES FARMERS TO CUT WHEAT ACREAGE

Says Such a Policy Adopted by Other Countries as Well, Is Needed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 15—Acreage reduction and individual handling of their separate problems was the solution seen for the wheat question for United States, Australia, Argentina and Canada, by Samuel R. McKelvie, Federal Farm Board member, in a report made public by him on his participation in the recent London wheat conference.

Russia, Mr. McKelvie declared, attempted to characterize the so-called "failure" of the conference as due to the attitude assumed by the United States. He explained he refused to be drawn into such a controversy.

"We made no reply," Mr. McKelvie said, "being content to feel that the failure of Russia to get the commitments she wanted did not signify the failure of the conference. Rather, the reverse was true. We had no favors to ask and could be unprejudiced in our views."

Russia's approval of the plan would mean accurate information from her, Mr. McKelvie said. That would be a considerable aid, as at present Russia is one of the most speculative elements in the world market.

"Interest was expressed at the conference," Mr. McKelvie said, "in that part of our conclusions in which it was said that stabilization supplies will not be 'dumped.' This was seized upon and repeatedly 'interpreted' to mean that the United States was prepared to enter into a quota agreement. Your delegation permitted no such impression to prevail. It was made clear that the Federal Farm Board would not be influenced by outside sources in determining its course in stabilization."

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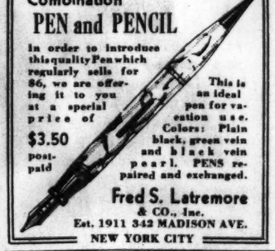
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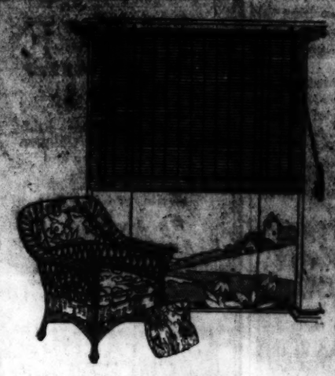
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5 ft. x 7 ft.	3.85	4.85
6 ft. x 7 ft.	4.50	5.85
7 ft. x 7 ft.	5.35	6.75
8 ft. x 7 ft.	6.00	7.65
10 ft. x 7 ft.	7.65	9.50
12 ft. x 7 ft.	9.50	11.50

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PROBATION PLAN IS DEFENDED AS PROTECTION AID

Sanford Bates Speaks Before National Group at Minneapolis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 15—Organization of probation departments to function coöperatively with the various divisions of criminal jurisprudence was advocated by Sanford Bates, United States Superintendent of Prisons, in an address before the National Probation Association, Saturday.

The police, district attorneys, courts, probation service, reformatories, prisons and the parole machinery will work more effectively if they work with mutual understanding and coöperative efforts, Mr. Bates said.

Probation, when properly applied, he pointed out, is a measure of protection. No matter how carefully and intelligently prisons are managed it is inevitable that they should have congregated in them many of the worst and most degraded of our fellow citizens, he said. Any system which spares the young and accidental offender is constructive and helpful, he argued.

"The need for a wise probation system is evident when one considers that a large proportion of our present-day crime involves no great moral turpitude," Mr. Bates said. "The passage of many new laws, both state and federal, and the raising of new standards for the safe operation of our communities have brought a number of new criminals.

"It would be unthinkable if there were not some alternative which would not turn the culprit free, but would retain a measure of control and guidance for his benefit and the protection of society. Good probation has real deterrent effects to a degres little understod. Probation puts the offender under an obligation and forces him to rehabilitate himself."

Irving J. Halpern of New York pointed out that family disorganization, economic incompetency, poverty, lax behavior or broken homes are problems which every probation officer must attempt to solve if he wishes to change the mental attitude of the probationer which has brought him into conflict with the law. The speaker stressed the importance of recreation, pointing out that the quest for new experiences to offset the humdrum and often depressing influences of home environment is one of the compelling motives which drive boys and young men to associate with disorderly companions in groups or gangs.

"During the period of depression which exists," the speaker said, "the opportunity should be utilized to place in trade schools those who can profit by special training. Invasion of property rights of others in the majority of instances proves that those who commit crimes have, for the most part, no consideration for the property rights of others because they possess but little of material value themselves. Probationers should, therefore, be taught to conserve their earnings and to make a wise distribution of them. Discipline must also be taught and maintained so that the probationer may learn to develop habits of industry, consideration for the rights of others and obedient acceptance of normal codes of conduct."

Charles Evans Huges Jr. of New York was elected president of the association to succeed George E. Wickersham, who has served as president for the past two years. He is a veteran of the World War and served as Solicitor-General of the United States until April, 1930, resigning upon the appointment of his father as Chief Justice.

Other officers elected were: Justin Miller, dean of the law school of Duke University of Durham, N. C., vice-president; and Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Dora Shaw Heffner, Los Angeles; Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Red Bank, N. J., and Irving J. Halpern, chief probation officer, Court of General Sessions, New York, directors.

LEADERS EXPECT HOOVER TO MEND FENCES IN WEST

(Continued from Page 1)

publicans of Indiana, and affords the President an opportunity to lay before the country his views on the great economic problems facing it at present.

The President's trip will take him into states in which the Republican Party last November sustained ominous reverses. In Indiana the Democrats made serious gains, ousting Republicans from state and local offices and winning some seats in the House of Representatives. In Illinois, the Republicans lost a Senate seat, and Chicago turned its municipal government over to the Democrats with a huge majority. In Ohio, the Democrats won both the governorship and a Senate seat.

All of these states are crucial states in the presidential ballot. Without them a candidate could win, but it would be a desperate chance. In all of them the President obtained good majorities in 1928, and he is naturally interested in winning them again in 1932. His hurried visit in the next few days is not a sectional campaign, but he will be talking directly to midwestern folks and they cannot but feel that his words are addressed immediately to them.

The President entrained on his special train at Orange, Va., going directly from his Rapidan Camp. Accompanying him are Mrs. Hoover, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, and Mrs. Brown; Robe Carl White, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Lawrence Richey, and Theodore G. Joslin, White House secretaries, and several aides and assistants.

ALABAMA POWER CO.

Alabama Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income of $5,305,253 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, etc., compared with $6,278,552 in 1929.

Navy's Importance as an Agent For Maritime Progress Told

Secretary Adams in Radio Address Says One of Greatest Services of His Department Is Its Contribution to Shipbuilding Industry

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 15—The navy as the defender of the nation's commerce in time of war and the most powerful agent for maritime development in time of peace was pictured by Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, in a nation-wide radio address here Saturday night.

It is this coupling of services, Mr. Adams declared, that has raised the United States Navy of today to its high standard of efficiency, both as to equipment and personnel.

As an example of the high caliber of naval men, Mr. Adams cited the fact that during the month of March, 80 per cent of the new recruits had had high school training and 5 per cent had had one or more years in college.

Hand in hand with this increasingly high level of efficiency, Mr. Adams declared, has gone strict economy. The United States Navy, he stated, is daily striving to effect new and better methods to effect permanent economies.

To this end, during the last year, he said, the forces afloat have reduced materially their operating costs, many obsolete vessels have been taken from the active list and sold, many others have been decommissioned and put in reserve, several naval stations have been put in an inoperative status and studies are being made for the purpose of eliminating others.

Saving of $15,000,000

These improvements resulted in a saving of $15,000,000 in last year's expenditures, Mr. Adams said, and opens the way for additional economies this year.

Since the adoption of the London Naval Treaty, Mr. Adams declared, the navy has concentrated on the gradual building up of the classes of ships in which it is deficient. As a result, during the past two years eight new 10,000-ton cruisers have been constructed and seven others are being built.

Two fleet submarines also have been completed and two others are under construction, Mr. Adams said. In addition, he declared, one aircraft carrier is now under construction, and one dirigible will be finished this summer. The five-year aircraft building program will be completed this month, he stated.

Concerning destroyers, which the United States Government has not built since the World War, Mr. Adams declared that plans for eleven new ships of this type are in process of completion. Funds for this purpose, he explained, were provided by the last Congress.

"Building of the various classes of ships," Mr. Adams said, "has been planned so that each class will be gradually added to, thereby eliminatng wholesale replacements when these ships become old and obsolete. To increase their effectiveness, as well as to increase their period of useful life, alterations have been completed or started on all but six of our battleships. The modernization of these ships is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Washington treaty. However, our total construction has not equaled the depreciation of our ships during this period."

One of its Services

It is in its contributions to the shipbuilding industry and maritime activities of the country, Mr. Adams declared, that the navy renders one of its greatest services. As far back as 1882, he said, the navy gave impetus to the then infant steel industry by its requirement of high-grade steel for the construction of its first steel vessels.

Up to that time, he said, high-grade steel in large quantities was available only in England. Since then, by its use of vast quantities of steel, Mr. Adams declared, the navy has given employment to thousands of men and has been a great aid to the steel and shipbuilding industries.

By developing naval architects, engineers and crews, Mr. Adams continued, the navy has made available to the merchant marine trained personnel and experts who have made it possible for the United States to keep abreast of other sea powers.

"The navy," Mr. Adams said, "has taken a leading rôle in developing the art and practice of ship design and construction. Much of this success is attributed to the model basin of the Navy Yard in Washington. Here, ship models are towed through the water and water resistance carefully calculated; good ship forms are developed and suitable propulsion machinery designed. This model basin is always available to commercial shipbuilders, and hundreds of models other than naval ships have been and are being tested here.

"The navy has contributed largely in the past, and is continuing at present, to our country's knowledge and growth in the commercial fields of steel, radio, aviation, steam and electric engineering, ship construction, and in science and research.

"In addition to our fleet and our shore bases, the navy maintains laboratories, where new and more efficient materials are constantly being produced; an experimental engineering station; a naval observatory, where astronomical observations and research are conducted, nautical publications are prepared, and from which the correct time is determined and sent out to the country and to the ships at sea; a hydrographic office, which supervises surveys, and from which nautical and aviation charts and nautical information are provided for commercial vessels of our own and other countries.

"Thus we see that the navy is a vast organization with duties and benefits covering a very wide field of action great and small. It is an essential part of our economic life and governmental structure."

ITALY OFFERS PLAN TO REDUCE REICH'S BURDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

ly Italy is prepared to cut armaments to any figure if other European powers undertake a corresponding cut.

Opposition may be expected from France on the reparations as on the disarmament issue, but if the Hague settlements and the Young plan are to mean what they were designed to mean, namely, final liquidation of financial questions arising out of the World War, there is no doubt Italy has an unexceptionable case.

While opinion here adheres to the notion implicit in the Balfour note, namely, that the United States alone can cut the Gordian knot of international indebtedness, it welcomes the Italian proposal and would surely support any official move in this sense.

United States Reserves Right to Reconsider Policy on War Debts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 15—The United States Government has an "open mind" on foreign war debts, it was authoritatively stated at the State Department Saturday, in connection with the discussions in Europe over the possibility of downward revision of the Young plan.

It was explained that the United States Government's policy on war debts and reparations is clearly established, but that in case of a serious crisis, it would "obviously have to consider temporary changes in policy, if that was necessary."

The Administration is cognisant of the seriousness of the economic situation in Germany. It is keeping in close touch with developments and is fully informed of conversations going on abroad.

Initiative for action must come from European sources, however, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, are going abroad this month and will meet European leaders, but without any proposal. Their purpose is wholly informative, it is declared.

FINANCIAL MARTS REPORTED READY TO HELP GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

sending their capital abroad, as they have done several times in Germany's post-war history.

This movement is not being aided and abetted by the Reichsbank authorities. One sometimes hears the suspicion of official complaisance expressed because of the connection between the exchanges and the moratorium clauses of the Young plan. Governor Luther, however, is allowing gold to be used in meeting the withdrawals, and in doing so he is trying to save Germany from a dose of credit restriction, which might be the last straw to German business.

The Reichsbank has also jumped the discount rate from 5 to 7 per cent, and though the move will make money dearer to German borrowers, it may cause a right-about-face of the departing foreign money, in response to the attraction of the higher rate.

Still the events of the last few days have shown that if there is no cessation of withdrawals a situation will be caused whereby the German Government might be persuaded to invoke the moratorium clauses of the Young plan. These clauses were included in the plan for one specific purpose. This had nothing to do with relieving budgetary deficits or tax burdens, but was intended to guard the country against a breakdown in the exchange, such as is now feared.

Though the situation is now as much financial as political, it is hoped in Wall Street that there will soon be a slackening in the run on Berlin. What is wanted at the present time, it is held, is a determination on the part of all so-called political debtors to keep up their payments until business once again turns upward.

United States Lends Other Nations $23,000,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 15—Between 1914 and 1930, the American people lent $23,000,000,000 to foreigners, Dr. Julius H. Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, declared yesterday, decrying representations of "Uncle Sam" as a "skinflint."

In his rôle of world banker, "Uncle Sam" has made possible benefits to the rest of the world, Dr. Klein said. "World welfare has been incalculably enhanced through this American money. Material and social progress has been stimulated, energized, effectively pushed forward," he declared.

Answering critics who ascribe the delay in economic recovery in the world to the fact that the United States is lending and investing in foreign securities less freely than it did before the break of the stock market, Dr. Klein pointed out that the nation is "doing extraordinarily well to put money into new foreign capital issues, thus far in 1931, at the rate of about $425,000,000 a year. To be sure," he said, "that is a little under a third of the volume for the peak year 1927, but even the sourest and most purblind fault-finder must concede that $425,000,000 is a fairly sizable amount."

In addition to the $23,000,000,000 loans and investments abroad, Dr. Klein pointed to the "invisible items, which during the last nine years have included $5,829,000,000 spent abroad by American tourists, $2,377,000,000 paid to foreigners by Americans as interest on investments and deposits in the United States, $2,345,000,000 sent home by immigrants, $1,959,000,000 paid to foreigners carrying American freight, $494,000,000 given outright as charitable contributions, $984,000,000 spent outright by the United States Government in foreign countries, and approximately $360,000,000 added to foreign assets by American advertising.

"And yet to hear some critics talk, you would think that 'Uncle Sam' was as niggardly and penurious as the man who stood around and snapped his fingers to celebrate the Fourth of July," Dr. Klein concluded.

FILENE SAYS WAGES SHOULD NOT BE CUT

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and economist, asking for higher living costs on the part of the people generally as a means of bringing the country out of the depression, declared today that wages should not be cut. Instead, he said, they should be increased.

The 37,000,000 workers now employed must be assured their work is secure and wages still not be cut, he said, as that they will circulate rather than save their earnings. This, he said, will make it possible to put the 6,000,000 idle workers back into jobs.

SELF-CONTROL HELD SOLUTION OF LIQUOR ISSUE

Dean Wicks Delivers Baccalaureate Address at Yale University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15—Laws prohibiting or permitting the sale of liquor will never solve the drinking problem, said Dean Robert Russell Wicks, of the Princeton University Chapel in the Baccalaureate address at Yale University yesterday. "Whatever rearrangements of the (prohibition) law may be necessary," Dean Wicks said, "in the last analysis government control will never take the place of self-control."

The Russian experiment of displacing production for profit by production for need and "putting the sense of people above the sense of property" was seen by Dean Wicks to be one of the factors of controlling the growth of commercialism.

"Life is working out to show that the function a man performs with his fellows in society must count more all around than his ability to acquire possessions," he said. "And education that does not prepare a man to see that this is the central issue of our experimental living, is no education at all."

Speaking on "Experimental Living and Self-Control," Dean Wicks said: "The whole traffic for supplying this demand has been given over to a class of people who are outlawed. Their business being illegal, they can seek no protection from the law and have built up their own organizations of gangmen and racketeers. The staggering profits of the business have furnished enormous funds with which to bribe police, corrupt officials, run the politics of our towns and cities and make government well-nigh helpless.

"Whatever we may think of this drinking habit, it is inevitably bound up with a secret traffic which has our country's throat and given us a criminal record which is the disgrace of the world. Now our present temper of mind is to find a solution of this problem without going back to the personal question of self-control. Everybody is hypnotized by the slogan, 'There ought to be a law.' We think there is some government control that can take the place of self-control.

"Letting the desire go on unchecked, we are trying frantically to stop the supply that keeps leaking through. Somewhere in the prohibition problem we must face the issue of checking desire. There are many who feel that the present desire for powerful intoxicants which cease if less potent liquids were made available, which is only another way of saying that control of the hard liquor traffic requires some shutting off of the demand for it.

"Whatever rearrangements of the law may be necessary, in the last analysis, government control will never take the place of self control. And in the nature of things there is one great necessity which will finally determine our self control in this matter. It is the necessity for social life that favors the best home life.

"Parents may try to conceal their indulgence but deceit never quite deceives and only trains children in deceit. This necessity in the nation's home life for parents to rely confidently on each other's loyalty and give their children the best instead of the second best is an ultimate necessity. There is no final government control that can take the place of self control that makes for the best home life of the nation."

Model of Titanotheres Taken to Field Museum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 15—A model of the gigantic titanotheres, a two-horned beast abundant in the "bad" lands of Nebraska and the Dakotas about 30,000,000 years ago, was recently made in life size by F. A. Blaschke at Cold Spring-On-Hudson, New York.

Brought to the Field Museum of Natural History here in a motor truck, the titanotheres had to have his hump removed and the rubber tires of the truck deflated, in order to get under many bridges. He had to travel scores of extra miles to detour other bridges where even these extreme measures were unavailing.

FIRST WILD LIFE PROTECTION LAW PASSED IN CHINA

Influence of Western Ideas Seen in Move to Protect Game From Hunters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—For the first time in China's long history, a serious attempt is being made to protect wild life in this country. A law for the protection of game and wild life, passed by the legislative Yuan at Nanking recently, is being sent to all districts for immediate enforcement.

Local authorities are entrusted entirely with the enforcement, however, and it remains to be seen how generally the law will be observed. Local officials in China have not been trained in a tradition of protecting wild life, and the Government does not feel it can afford to pay game wardens at present.

The need of the law is apparent. Birds and animals have been provided with no legal protection, and Chinese hunters kill regularly for the market. Game has been protected to some extent by the fact that few Chinese have possessed guns, but in recent years soldiers have hunted birds and small animals in their idle hours.

The new law is based upon modern western legislation. It forbids hunting of desirable wild life, and imposes a closed season of eight months in the year, which may be modified at the discretion of local authorities.

Foreign residents and visitors may hunt in China, according to the new law, only by obtaining licenses from the national government. Local authorities may issue licenses only to Chinese subjects.

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CAPONE'S POWER IS DESTROYED BY FEARLESS EIGHT

College-Bred Agents Defy Bribery and Gangsters to Get Evidence

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—The "untouchables," eight young prohibition agents whose zeal and incorruptibility defied danger and lavish temptation to pile up evidence for the conspiracy indictments against "Scarface Al" Capone and his liquor syndicate, received their reward yesterday.

It was a declaration by George E. O. Johnson, United States district attorney, director of the Government's campaign against Capone and his cohorts, that all the praise heaped on him for the dogged pursuit of the gangsters should be shared with the eight members of the special unit. They were the men on the firing line.

Seven of the eight, the pick of prohibition agents from all over the country, remain anonymous for various reasons. Heading the small group which braved gangland to evolve a dénouement which has brought more than a whisper that "Capone is through," is 28-year-old Eliot Ness, University of Chicago graduate.

These young men, all college-trained, whose average age is but 30 and whose average annual salary is $2800, Mr. Johnson said, rejected proffers of amounts far in excess of their year's wages that they might continue to build up the Government's case.

Its bribes ignored, gangland tried the gun. Ness himself was put "on the spot" several times but escaped. Mafia leaders on one occasion sent Mike Picchi to ambush him and a companion. Picchi was overpowered, arrested and convicted.

Intimidation likewise was essayed. A hoodlum emissary attempted to frighten Ness into inactivity by telling him evidence had been procured which would reveal the agent as having obtained his job under false pretenses. Offers of as much as $2000 at a time for others of the small band to move a couple of blocks away to permit movements of beer trucks were almost commonplace.

But the hunt went on. Telephone wires were tapped, the liquor industry of the gang hallwick in Chicago Heights was cleaned up, and finally big stills of the Capone mob in this city were "knocked over" in quick succession.

The evidence accumulated, Ness and his associates last week saw the fruition of their efforts—the indictment of Capone and 68 members of his syndicate—on charges of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law in 5000 instances over a period of 10 years.

CLOSED MERRIMACK BANK PAYS DIVIDEND

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 15 (AP)—A second liquidating dividend of 16 2-3 per cent will be paid depositors of the closed Merrimack River Savings Bank in September, it is learned.

Liquidating authorities have accumulated $1,250,000 through the sale of securities and payments on mortgages since the payment of the first dividend of 33 1-3 per cent. Another $500,000 in the next three months must be received to permit the projected dividend.

STATE COLLEGE CLASS GRADUATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass., June 15—One hundred and thirty graduate and two honorary degrees were conferred here today in the sixty-first commencement day exercises of the Massachusetts State College. Those receiving honorary degrees of Doctor of Science were Dean Joseph L. Hills of the University of Vermont, and Dr. Charles S. Howe of North Amherst.

Lionel Vincent of Westminster won first prize in the annual Grinnell award given by William Claflin of Boston for excellence in theoretical and practical agriculture. Robert E. Stuart of Littleton won second prize and Alfred A. Brown of Methuen, third prize. William S. Fisher Jr. of Amherst, a junior, received the Mills botanical award. The Helen A. Whittier Scholarship of $150, given by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs was divided between Miss Elizabeth V. Howe of South Acton and Miss Mildred Twiss of Hudson.

Parker Issues 'Word of Caution'

A "word of caution" to motorists, warning them to "use good judgment and drive with moderation," was sounded in a statement today by Capt. George A. Parker, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Captain Parker pointed out that "with the return of clear, sunny weather there will be an unusual number of cars on our roads" making it imperative that drivers exercise added care to avoid accidents.

Although 90 persons were convicted of operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor last week, this number was 20 less than convictions during the preceding week. There were 1357 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked, 283 more than in the corresponding period last year. Of this number, 839 were suspensions on account of insurance cancellations.

There were 14 fatalities last week as the result of automobile accidents in Massachusetts, more than in the preceding week and one more than in the corresponding period last year. Of this number, however, three were the result of accidents which occurred last month. This number was reported to be much lower than other recent reports. Captain Parker reported that there was a marked reduction in child fatalities.

Group Seeks to End 'Coaster' Rate War

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—A committee of intercoastal steamship operators to consider methods of ending their rate-cutting war was named today at a conference with the United States Shipping Board. The committee met immediately and was to report back to the conference later in the day.

Chairman O'Connor of the Shipping Board opened the conference with the assertion that unless rate cutting ended, either the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Shipping Board would soon lay down strict regulations for them. The conference was called by the board to seek an agreement to end the rate war that has been waged by lines operating on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The intercoastal trade, he said, has too much tonnage in operation, and he declared that it was necessary for the operators to start laying up ships.

Meanwhile the Interstate Commerce Commision today held that free storage of import and export goods and failure of railroads to charge for dockage of steamships at Atlantic and Gulf ports does not violate the Interstate Commerce Act.

The ruling was on a supplemental hearing and argument of previous cases involving warehousing and terminal charges on export, import, coastwise and intercoastal traffic.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Edith C. Brown, San Francisco, Calif.
Earl Daniel Brown, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. John E. Carson, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Nellie M. Utt, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Norman W. Kelch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Norman Kelch, Los Angeles, Calif.
William H. Trowell, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Emmie E. Trowell, Toronto, Ont., Can
Mrs. A. J. Lins, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Miss Harriett W. Rice, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Margaret H. Davis, New York, N. Y.
William R. Meachem, Los Angeles, Calif.
Charles C. Richmond, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ogarita Rugg, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
F. A. Dufield, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Sadie Dufield, Chicago, Ill.
SUNDAY
Mrs. Sylvia P. Rhodey, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. G. Rhodey, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. T. Londenbeck, Montclair, N. J.
Miss Celia L. Strauss, Bell Harbor, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. A. Stanley, Galveston, Tex.
Miss Emily K. Stanley, Galveston, Texas.
Samuel C. Burgess, Palo Alto, Calif.
Mrs. Samuel C. Burgess, Palo Alto, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Brookman, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Dorothy Courtenay, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mildred Hathaway, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Eula V. Powell, El Paso, Tex.
Mrs. Eleanor B. Whittemore, East Orange, N. J.
Max Lindequist, Somerville, Mass.

Ten-Year Plan for America Forwarded by Varied Groups

(Continued from Page 1)

some 1500 business men, economists, statisticians and the like connected with it. It possessed almost dictatorial powers. It revealed extraordinary examples of private waste, which were the natural outgrowth of the free play of unrestricted competition, of cross-hauling, factories far removed from the raw material, overproduction of luxuries and underproduction of necessities, and the like. A revival of the organization as the Peace Industries Board, and immediate strict federal regulation of the basic industries of coal, oil, lumber, at present all said to be seriously overproduced, with relaxation of the antitrust laws, and a partnership of government, industry and technicians, are proposed in some quarters.

As against views like the foregoing are set the traditional arguments against "government in business." Contrasted with proposals for immediate government intervention or larger Government control, opinion shades off among groups which would seek to arrive at the same result by less direct means, and those which oppose the plan altogether.

In the middle group at present are economists preparing the careful reports on "recent economic changes" for President Hoover. The "equilibrium of balance" which they made their goal would be achieved by more careful planning and trade booms and slumps which now ruin and bring misery to millions, would eventually be obviated by coöperation, under this scheme, but not by direct intervention of government with business.

Groups in Outer Wing

On the outer wing are groups of organized business which object to business interference altogether. It is notable, however, that some representatives of basic materials, like oil, coal and lumber, which are at present badly disorganized, appear willing to trade their freedom in one respect and to submit to some equivalent of the I. C. C. for their trades, if they could be freed from the restrictions of the anti-trust laws, in another.

This type of opposition to any such "Peace Industries Board" was expressed by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in his Atlantic City speech.

"Sometime, perhaps," he said, "after a time of trial and error, we may so arrive at conviction that we may contemplate some central body such as is talked of so glibly in so many directions. If it comes, such a body must possess the flexibility of free and voluntary coöperation. It cannot live under the rigidity of government bureaucracy. It will expire if it is exposed to political expediency signs.

"That time appears to me not to be here yet. Neither business judgment nor public opinion is ready for any such experiment, free and voluntary though it may be. It requires further study and experience before so sober a departure is embarked upon."

In connection with Mr. Woll's proposal, it is recalled that President Hoover called together a conference of [illegible] leaders, labor and the public to [illegible] the problems of [illegible] This conference broke up, however, when the employers group refused to accept collective bargaining as a fundamental.

Great National Congress Of Industry Proposed By National Civic Federation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 15—A move to bring about a huge centralization of the forces of American industry that will make for the setting up of permanent machinery for the promotion of industrial balance has just been launched by the National Civic Federation through James W. Gerard, one-time American Ambassador to Germany and chairman of the federation's commission on industrial inquiry.

The action is in accord with a proposal to Mr. Gerard by Matthew Woll, acting president of the federation, that "a great national congress of the various groups, phases and sections of industry" be called. Writing to more than 600,000 manufacturers, presidents of international trade unions and other organizations all over the country, Mr. Gerard urges their "most serious careful and thoughtful consideration" of the suggestion as having potentialities of "vast and vital consequence," and asks them to advise him at their earliest opportunity of their reaction to it.

The National Civic Federation will formally summon such a congress, he says, "if it can have reasonable assurance that the response will be such as to make success probable."

Mr. Woll said today that among the subjects he would like to see the Congress discuss was the establishment of a six-hour day and a five-day week.

In recommending the congress, Mr. Woll, whose letter embodying his proposal is attached to the Gerard communication for study by the manufacturers, maintains that "a 10-year plan of democratic idealism" is essential if America is to meet the problem of the Soviet five-year plan of the 6,000,000 unemployed in the nation and of the present industrial wage average in America of $1,308 a year. Ample proof that there is a maladjustment to correct is had, he says, in "idle factories, hungry men and women, bulging banks and shattered stock values," and he holds that federal intervention is inevitable unless industry finds and applies a corrective.

"The time has arrived," Mr. Woll declares, "to begin the effort to create for the communities and the states and the sections of industry what our forefathers did when they wove a nation around the scattered, yet related, communities of our continent. I see no sufficient gain to be derived out of anything less than a tremendous effort. I see no sufficient good to be gained through creeping with undue caution.

"We need to move with giant strides to put 6,000,000 Americans to work, to start our machinery, to take out of our national economy the awful loss and pain of too much or too little. We need to take steps that will take as much account of the shameful fact that our average industrial wage is but a pittance of $1308 a year, as we take of our million-dollar reserves and our brilliantly executed skyscrapers.

"To avoid the merely showy thing and to get at the big and vital thing, I propose that the National Civic Federation summon a great American Congress of industry, to be composed of representatives of all forms and character of industrial organization already in existence, to ascertain and evaluate all essential economic and industrial factors, to estimate our probable and normal industrial and commercial growth, say for the next 10 years, to determine the tendency of new fields of industrial activity and changes within our present scheme of things, thereafter to seek coördination for the prevention of industrial balance and to begin that march toward permanence of machinery without which we cannot infuse into industry that democratic hope and authority vital to its life as a field of human endeavor and vital to its salvation from an onslaught of state political control that can be avoided in the absence of self-control."

Mr. Woll holds that it is particularly appropriate that the National Civic Federation should summon such a congress, since it alone in America represents "the platform of employers and employed alike, where both have been able to join in accord."

Mr. Woll ties in his proposal with the national stabilization and industrial planning scheme, declaring that President Hoover's whole [illegible] was [illegible] in so far as industry is concerned, has been "based upon" the fact that industrial balance must be secured if the United States is to have and hold permanent prosperity." The platform of the American Federation of Labor supports this, he says, in its stand that "the interests of industrial groups is to seek together in order and peace, instead of opposing each other in strife and destruction and setting forth a declaration of faith in democracy in industry."

"The time has arrived," he continues, "for the conscious organized development of coöperation in all industry, for the development of fundamentally democratic processes by which industry can bring about that balance which is essential to the welfare and perhaps to the safety of our nation. To lay down a pattern or program would be discounting the capacity of industry for democratic functioning. The pattern must develop in the field wherein it is to be applied. It must come out of discussion, effort, thought, trial and experimentation."

Mr. Woll's proposal follows the launching of a movement here on June 11 by leaders of the National Civic Federation to unite "the moral and patriotic forces of the world" upon an international boycott of Russian goods. It was suggested at that time that Mr. Woll confer with leaders of moral and patriotic forces abroad to the end of organizing an international congress in Europe for this purpose.

Retail Distribution Course Announced

Changes that are taking place in distribution of goods to the consumer are considered of such far-reaching importance that the University Extension Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education, in coöperation with the retail board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to offer a new course this fall, on "Trends in Retail Distribution."

Ten retail specialists are to lecture Tuesday evenings, beginning Oct. 27, in Harvard Hall, Harvard University. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, is to be the course leader. "The increased attention being given to problems of distribution is due to recognition of the fact that the success of our whole economic structure must rest on efficient distribution," said Dr. Bloomfield.

"For many years we have centered our interest on production, which has been brought to a high state of efficiency. Now we are trying to learn more about the consumer and his needs, more about better ways of handling the huge machine of distribution. The proposed course is intended to present a picture of the economic forces at work in the field of distribution; how these forces affect the present business structure and what may be expected in the future. The lecturers are men of high authority in their fields. They are men of practical experience and will have something definite to contribute toward better understanding of distribution problems."

NORTHEASTERN TO AWARD DEGREES

Northeastern University, for the first time in its history, will award four honorary degrees tonight at the fifteenth annual commencement exercises which will be held in the Boston Opera House. In addition to the honorary awards, 518 degrees, the largest number ever given at the university, and 16 diplomas will be bestowed on the seniors.

Those to receive the honorary degrees are Arthur Atwood Ballentine, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, commencement speaker; Edward Morgan Lewis, president of the University of New Hampshire, and Frank Palmer Speare, president of Northeastern, each of whom will receive degrees of Doctor of Laws. Harrison Prescott Eddy, civil engineer, is to be the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Engineering.

WORLD AMITY 'EXPEDITION' HELD OPEN TO WOMEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 15—Many paths of adventure are open to women today, but none offers more opportunity than the adventure in international understanding, Judge Florence E. Allen, of the Superior Court of Ohio, told women graduates of the University of Chicago at their annual luncheon June 13.

"Everyone here can be a member of this expedition," Judge Allen said. "It is the most magnificent undertaking the race has ever embarked upon. It is attempting to apply for the first time the ethical standards of the group to international life."

The expedition has already started, Judge Allen observed. "Never before," she said, "have men and women of ordinary means visited other countries as they do now just to get a better understanding of them. She described her experience in Mexico, where she travelled with a group of people bent on this errand. The courtesy of two native taxi drivers, who looked to her at first like the bandits she had read about, but who proved the kindest of guides, had changed her thought about Mexicans.

However, peace in the minds of the citizens of a country is not enough, according to Judge Allen. This desirable attitude must be translated into a peace policy on the part of the Government in order to give it enforcement.

The speaker, introduced as the only woman in the United States serving on a court of final appeal, is claimed as an alumni of the University of Chicago. In the year 1909-10 she studied in the law school here.

Addressing her collegiate sisters, she touched on one of their local problems in Illinois, the effort to obtain the right of jury service for women.

"If you understood," she said, "the value of having sweet, clean-minded women on a jury you would go out and get that privilege. Men in Ohio say that nothing in the State has done so much to elevate criminal procedure."

At the same time, she counseled the quieter life, saying "You cannot polish off the fine facets of individual life by trooping around the whole of your time in clubs."

COLBY COLLEGE GRADUATION HELD

WATERVILLE, Me., June 15 (AP)—Seven honorary and 122 degrees in course were awarded at the 110th commencement of Colby College today. The honorary degrees were:

Doctor of Laws, John N. Nelson, Augusta, Representative in Congress; Adelbert F. Caldwell, late of DePauw University, Indiana, (posthumous); Doctor of Literature, Prof. Everett L. Getchell of Boston; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Russell H. Stafford, pastor of Old South Church, Boston; Doctor of Humane Letters, Sarah Belle Young, registrar Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.; Master of Arts, Fred K. Owen of Portland.

Humanizing Urged For Business Field

In the business field men should not be trained to react as machines, Lee S. McCollester, dean of the School of Religion, Tufts College, told the graduating class, yesterday. The field of business has its human values, he said.

View life, he urged, as a procession of adventures, new and splendid. During the last 20 years there have been radical changes in the thoughts and situation of men and races, and there has been a long stride toward humanizing civilization.

"The thought of my message to you," he said, "is that you carry the humanizing spirit into the special adventures of your own. Some of you are going into education, and education greatly needs humanizing.

"In the efforts at the special and the extraordinary in education there is often a forgetfulness of the fact that boys and girls are human beings, and not machines to be adjusted to courses and programs."

DARTMOUTH HEAD GETS SILVER SERVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H., June 15—Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, was honored today in commemoration of the completion of his fifteenth year of service as president of the college, and the thirtieth year since his graduation. Presentation of a silver service was made by Channing H. Cox '01, former Governor of Massachusetts, and president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association.

During President Hopkins's administration Dartmouth's endowment has increased from $4,000,000 to nearly $15,000,000, and the value of the educational plant has increased from $1,700,000 to $6,700,000.

BRITISH MINISTER FAVORS MORE GARDEN CITIES

Says They Can Redress Lost Balance Between City and Countryside

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The economic advantages to the business man of the garden city were stressed by Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, when speaking at the luncheon of the Welwyn Garden City Chamber of Commerce in London on May 20.

The enormous growth of towns in recent years, Mr. Greenwood said, had thrown their whole nation out of balance and their commercial life was becoming lopsided. Cities continued to grow, becoming larger and larger, with the result that new complicated problems were being created, the solution of which would require the most careful thought.

In order to redress the national balance he said they must try to understand a little better the general trend of economic and social forces. He was satisfied that they must look into the whole matter of Welwyn Garden City development, and that a careful inquiry must be made in order to appreciate the problems with which they were faced.

"There are moments," said Mr. Greenwood, "when I wish I could exchange my limited powers and capacity for the greater powers of Signor Mussolini. I could then go to some large business enterprise and say, 'Next Monday you must establish a branch works in Welwyn.' In this country we adopt other methods, relying on the very slow process of education. It is an effective process, but it takes time, and it is a little unfortunate that business men have not yet grasped the economic possibilities of the Garden City."

He hoped, therefore, that when they made an inquiry into the problems of garden cities, the business minds of the country would turn their attention to it. He felt that the question was one which did raise problems for the business man, which the business man, with his experience, could really settle.

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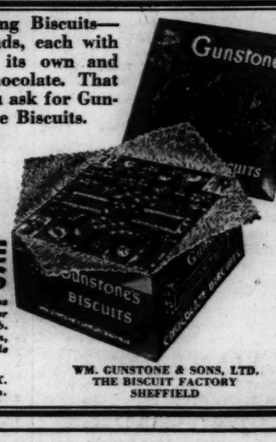

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HARVARD HEAD REPORTS HALT IN REAL WISDOM

Dr. Lowell Says Present Age Has Seen an Enormous Growth in Knowledge

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon yesterday to the 292nd graduating class. Speaking in little old ivy-covered Appleton Chapel, with the late afternoon sun filtering through the leaves and stained glass, Dr. Lowell spoke in regretful tones of what he said is an apparent standstill in real wisdom, caused in part by the great progress made in human knowledge.

"The present age," Dr. Lowell said, "has seen an enormous growth of knowledge. The last 100 years have added more to science than all preceding time that man has dwelt upon the planet. Young students now talk familiarly of electrons, the quantum theory, and other marvels, from a totally new standpoint compared with that of the atoms which my generation was taught to respect as the final indivisible particles. Half a century ago, the knowledge of electricity was so new that a Harvard professor is said to have assured his class that, interesting as it was in the laboratory, it could never be used on a large scale.

"The applications also of the control which knowledge has given men over the forces of nature have revolutionized human life. The last 60 years have seen the coming of electric light, the telephone, wireless, the film, the gasoline explosion engine and as its result the automobile and the airplane. They have seen the invention of a tube more sensitive to shares of color than the human eye, more reliable than man in giving danger signals. But wisdom does not seem to have increased.

"At times one feels that it has diminished. This is due partly to the very gain in knowledge and invention, for wisdom is integrated experience; and we are living in a world in large part now, with little experience of the human effects of recent changes, with so pervasive a feeling on novelty that the older maxims are often thought even less applicable than they really are. In former times, when change was less rapid, men accepted without much thought principles resulting from the long experience of their forebears under conditions not materially different from their own.

"Another reason for a lack of wisdom at the present day seems to me to lie in the stage popular government has now reached. The frequent changes of the party or persons in power in all democratic countries have tended to make them take short views and feel less responsibility for the ultimate result of their actions. They cannot afford to wait until their policy matures and people can see its effect. It must approve itself almost at first sight, or they may be swept from power by a gust of popular disfavor; and in any case their tenure of office is almost invariably too short to carry out a plan requiring much time, so they tend to tinker rather than construct.

"I remember many years ago, when studying municipal trading in England, asking a very thoughtful radical what the final objective was in building workmen's dwellings at public expense and under public management. The number so built was far too small to be significant in remedying the lack of houses, and it appeared likely to discourage similar building by private enterprise. I asked, therefore, whether they looked forward to complete housing of the working classes by public agencies, or if not what their aim was. He answered that they did not know. They were experimenting toward an unknown goal.

"The guardians of the cathedral at Florence had an irregular block of marble which the sculptors declined to use because it was so ill-shaped that they could not make their designs fit into it, until Michelangelo saw in the block the figure of young David as he went forth to fight with Goliath, and hewed him out of the stone. What a man carves out of the conditions of his life depends upon the possibilities he can imagine enfolded within them. Nor to be noble need they be grandiose. Character is far more worthy than fame, and a simple work well done of more enduring value than an illustrious but defective one."

CANADIAN RAIL LEADER HONORED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15 (AP)—Brown University, at its one hundred and sixty-third commencement today, conferred 434 degrees in course and 10 honorary degrees as follows:

Doctor of Laws—John R. Mott of New York, world secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Sir Henry W. Thornton of Montreal, president of the Canadian National Railways. Doctor of Literature—Wilbur Cross, Governor of Connecticut and former dean of the Yale Graduate School. Doctor of Science—Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, inventor; Leon E. Truesdell of Washington, statistical expert of the bureau of the census; Mrs. Lillian Moller Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., consulting engineer. Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Albert Clark Thomas of Fall River, Mass.; the Rev. Edward Wilcox Babcock of Troy, N. Y. Master of Arts—Raymond Mathewson Hood of New York; Architect—John Mathews Peters, superintendent of the Rhode Island Hospital of this city.

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bob Emery's Lighthouse and coast guard news.
5:30 The Danceonians.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 The Bostonians.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:55 The Edisonians.
6:50 Talk, Augustus F. Goodwin.
6:45 The Edisonians.
7:00 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 The Bostonians.
7:45 The Tenatones.
8:00 NBC, "How's Business?" Merle Thorpe.
8:15 Weber and Fields.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Veronica Wiggins, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Phil Dewey, baritone; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: "The Adventure of Abbey Grange."
10:30 NBC, Indiana Republican State Editorial Association: address, President Hoover.
11:00 Forecasts; news.
11:15 NBC, Backstage with Dorothy Knapp.
11:30 NBC, Lido Country Club Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 "Theater Echoes."
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 NBC, Mormon Tabernacle Choir and Organ.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch: "The Poor Nut."
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch: "The Silk Special."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:15 Radio Billboard; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:24 "Show Tunes"; organ.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Jean Beaudine; time.
6:00 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Tidewater Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 CBS, Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber shop quartet.
8:30 Radio party to Betty Compson.
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Bakers' Trio; Brad Brown; Billy Artz's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; style radiogram; Max Smollen's orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS.Same as WEEI.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
11:30 Emory Daugherty's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Dedication of new WMAL studios, Washington, D. C.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ and soloist.
5:15 Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Popular vocal and piano.
5:55 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Murray von Hochberg's Orchestra.
7:30 WHDH Evening Musicale.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Gypsy Music Makers.
5:30 CBS, Jolly Jugglers, popular duo.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 CBS, Roy Welch and his orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:15 Powers Trio.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum: "Welcoming New Citizens."
7:45 Bay State Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Ye Olde New England Choir.
8:30 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto; New York Symphony Orchestra.
8:45 Dr. William Allen interviews Margaret Ayer Barnes, Pulitzer prize winner.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Program from Braves Field.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Pavilion Royal Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Woodmansten Inn Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Ranny Weeks, songs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Same as WEEI.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS, Dedication of Harding Memorial, Marion, O.; President Hoover, Calvin Coolidge and others, speakers.
4:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

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PRESENT HOUR DECLARED RICH IN OPPORTUNITY

Dr. Matthews Speaker at Commencement Exercises of Boston University

World-wide opportunities are awaiting the hand of youth for guidance and energy, according to Dr. Basil Matthews of London, Eng., internationally known writer, lecturer and world traveler, who delivered the commencement address at the fifty-eighth annual Boston University commencement exercises, held at the Boston Arena this morning.

"I know of no hour in all human history," he told the seniors, "that has opened up for youth across the whole planet such amazing adventures in the rebuilding of the new world on the ruins of the old as that into which you march as you leave this arena today."

Mentioning the contrast between present day conditions and those when he graduated from Oxford University at the Sheldonian Theater, he said:

"You are graduating in a swiftly changing world, in which all the old sanctions and authorities are challenged; a world in which, live where you will, you are in intimate touch with the life of all peoples. Every standard of value and every moral and spiritual authority that seemed secure and unquestioned as I came out of the Sheldonian Theater early in this century is challenged and often denied as you go out of this Arena today."

The Boston Arena was jammed with approximately 11,000 persons, as 1504 degrees, the largest number ever awarded by Boston University, were presented to 1495 students and nine honorary recipients, at the exercises.

One woman, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, club woman, world traveller and lecturer, was among the nine persons who received honorary degrees. The degree of Doctor of Humanities was conferred upon her.

The eight men honored were: Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States, Doctor of Laws; Alvan Tracy Simonds, president of the Simonds Saw & Steel Company, Doctor of Commercial Science; Howard Perry Bellows, Doctor of Science; Herbert Alden Youtz, Doctor of Divinity. The following received degrees of Doctor of Laws: George Weston Anderson, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; William Morgan Butler, former United States Senator from Massachusetts; Ralph Tyler Flewelling, director of the School of Philosophy, University of Southern California, and Jeremiah Edward O'Connell, member of the Superior Court of Rhode Island.

Liquor traffic and war throughout the world are doomed because of their sins against personality, just as slavery was abolished because of its destruction of personality, according to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, who delivered the sermon at the fifty-eighth annual Boston University baccalaureate services at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. More than 2000 trustees faculty members and seniors attended the exercises.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA." "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving, unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 16

Public Ceremonies

Dedication of Harding Memorial, Marion, O. (WEAF, WJZ—T, CBS—T). Principal addresses by President Hoover, the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Governor George White of Ohio, and former Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, a personal friend of Mr. Harding. Songs by the Columbus Glee Club. 3.

Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler (WJZ Chain). From Eben Jordan Memorial Gymnasium of the Boys Club of Boston, Charlestown, on eve of Bunker Hill Day. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Dinner music. 6.

Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor (National Dairy—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Concert program of highest excellence. 8:30.

Eddy Brown, violinist; WOR Orchestra (WOR). Spanish program. 9:30.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Overture, Oberon (Weber); Serenade (Schubert-Barlow); Rhapsody in Blue (Gershwin); Rakoczy March (Berlioz). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WRC, Washington). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; Mildred Bailey, contralto; Jack Fulton, tenor; Jesters, male trio (Allied—WJZ—T). Half hour. 8.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 10.

Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

Dennis King, baritone; concert orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor (Linit—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Opening with Gulon's "Sail Away for the Rio Grande." 7:15.

Armchair Quartet; concert orchestra (WEAF—T). Popular ballads. 9.

Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees and his orchestra (Fuller—WJZ—T). 9:30.

Popular Soloists

Gus Van, songs; instrumental trio (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Half Hour. 8.

Irene Beasley, contralto; Round Towners Quartet (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Boswell Sisters, vocal trio (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 8:30.

Little Jack Little, songs and patter (WEAF Chain to KSD St. Louis). 11:15.

Organ

Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS—T). 10:30

"Dream Pictures" (WJZ—T). Archer Gibson, concert organist. 11:30.

Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Nocturne. 12:30 a. m.

Characteristic Music

"Lure of the Tropics" (WEAF—T). Latin American music by Don Carlos Marimba Band. 7:05.

Tito Guizar, Argentine tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra (CBS—T). 10:50.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"A Good Car for the Money" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo). Socony-land sketch. 7:30.

"Swamper Jake" (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Death Valley Days period. 9:30.

Boat Race

Poughkeepsie Regatta (CBS—T). Annual collegiate crew races on the Hudson covered at four points along the shore and by short-wave transmitter aboard motorboat following the crews. Two hours. 4.

Daytime Programs

The Pilgrims Mixed Sextet (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 10:00 a. m.

"Golden Gem" (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; orchestra. 10:30 a. m.

United States Army Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 11:30 a. m.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KOH, Reno). Classical program by soloist and orchestra. 12:30.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). 12:30.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Talks and music. 1:30.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS to WDSU, New Orleans). Julia Mahoney, soprano; Crane Calder, bass; Virginia Arnold, pianist 2:15.

"Music in the Air" (WJZ Chain). Piano lessons under the direction of Dr. Cebourne McConathy. 2:30.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Forty-five minutes. 3:45.

Italian Idyll (CBS—T). Theo Karle, tenor; Vincent Sorey and his orchestra. 4.

"Adventures in Words" (CBS—T). Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, lexicographer. 5:15.

BLUEBERRY GROWERS TO POOL THEIR CROPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15—The blueberry crop of the hill town of Granville, estimated at 250,000 quarts, will be sold this year on the cooperative basis. The Granville Blueberry Growers' Association has been incorporated as a permanent medium for handling this important product of a sparsely settled community.

The plan is modeled after that of the United Cooperative Farmers of Fitchburg. It is possible the operations may be broadened later to include the adjacent town of Tolland, also prolific in blueberries.

COLBY SEEKS $3,000,000

WATERVILLE, Me., June 15—Authorizing a program to raise $3,000,000 with which to provide a new set of buildings on the new campus of Colby College, the trustees of the college have declared the books open for subscriptions, donations and legacies. Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of the college, made the announcement.

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CHINA'S NEED SAID TO BE MEN TRAINED TO LEAD

Dean of Nankai University Says His Country's Resources Are at Stake

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15—Unless China can produce leaders with the required scientific knowledge and technological skills, her resources will likely go to foreign hands, and the independence and welfare of her people will be fatally endangered, said Prof. Peng-chun Chang, dean and professor of philosophy at Nankai University, Tientsien, in his address at Yale University last night at the annual meeting of Yale-in-China.

Professor Chang spoke on "The Training of Leaders for a New China," and said that China must "examine herself," and "understand herself anew" if there is to be a chance of "elevating Chinese things from being merely museum specimens and from arousing merely the world's exotic curiosity." China's needs, and her problems in relation to modern science and education were also discussed by the speaker.

"For the clarification of the objectives of leadership training, the following three needs are suggested as being the most pressing," he said.

"Scientific mastery. China needs to develop her own natural resources in order to raise the standard of living of her people. All modern scientific knowledge and technological skills must be acquired in order that China's natural resources can be developed under her own leadership and for the benefit of her own people. From the point of view of the high pressure of economic competition in the world today, we can easily see how great and immediate this need is. In the event that China cannot produce leaders with the required scientific knowledge and technological skills, her resources will likely go to foreign hands, and the independence and welfare of her people will be fatally endangered.

"Functional coöperation. China needs to work out a new basis of social coöperation and organization. The old forms of organization in social coöperation, being the products of a loosely coördinated agricultural economy and being based on the principle of prestige in government, family, and commercial and artisan guilds, cannot possibly cope with the demands of a society undergoing inevitable industrialization. A new functional form of coöperation must be worked out in order to supply the wider basis of organization for the building of a new nation, as well as for the erection of new economic and social structures.

"Cultural reëvaluation. China needs to keep her eyes on the ground to understand herself as she is and has been, while aiming at being creatively modern, scientifically and coöperatively. She must see clearly where she starts from. She must understand herself anew with the modern West as background for comparison and contrast. This new knowledge of herself, built up through careful scrutiny of the exact status of where her culture is today, may lead in time to a reëvaluation of what is distinctively Chinese. It is superficial, although satisfying to her self-respect, simply to assert that her culture has things of value to offer to the world.

"Only a reëvaluation of her culture, not only as found in books, but as contained in the living tradition, will have a chance of elevating Chinese things from being merely museum specimens and from arousing merely the world's exotic curiosity."

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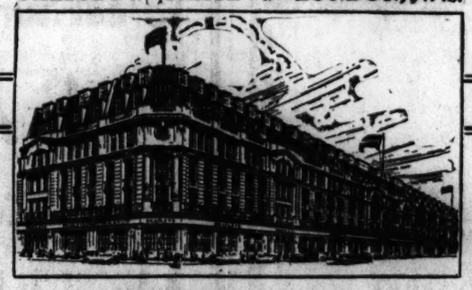

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SUMMER STEAMER SERVICE IS RESUMED

Summer is here! A glance at Boston harbor shows it. Excursion steamers are moving about in the upper harbor, and the longer trips have been resumed for 1931. The Cape Cod Steamship Company opened the Boston-Provincetown service for the season with a crowd of about 850 on the steamer Dorothy Bradford, including 500 or more from Northeastern University. The Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, in addition to operating its service to Hull and Nantasket, has resumed the daily service to Plymouth, with the steamship Plymouth.

DR. GILKEY SPEAKS AT Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15—The Rev. Dr. James G. Gilkey of this city delivered the commencement address at the closing exercises of the International Young Men's Christian Association College in Trinity Methodist Church yesterday, when 124 were graduated. At the trustees' meeting announcement was made of a campaign to raise $4,500,000 for the college by 1935, when its fiftieth anniversary will be celebrated.

MRS. NORWOOD TO READ FROM THE SCRIPTURES

Scriptural selections will be read by Mrs. Elisabeth F. Norwood, Second Reader in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in a radio broadcast from Station WEEI next Thursday afternoon, June 18, at 4:25 o'clock, as a part of the Silver Lining Hour sponsored by the Boston Industrial Home.

Several months ago Mrs. Norwood took part in a similar program sponsored by the Industrial Home.

CANADIAN CARLOADINGS GAIN

OTTAWA, June 15—Car loadings on Canadian railroads during the week ended June 6 totaled 49,957, an increase of 3086 over the preceding week and a decrease of 16,547 from the corresponding week of 1930. Merchandise showed the largest increase over the preceding week, of 2025 cars, grain was up 676 cars, heavier miscellaneous freight up 527, livestock up 136 and pulpwood up 123. Coal dropped 505 cars.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

On Sunday afternoon the Fine Arts Theater gave another musical half-hour for the pleasure of its patrons, an adorning custom which adds to this theater's achieved distinction. Miss Ruth Dale Ward, contralto, sang arias from "La Gioconda" and "Samson and Delilah," and Leon Vartanian, pianist, played some Liszt, Prokieff and Godowsky.

The picture of the week, having its Boston première on Saturday, is a German film with dialogue, "Die 3 Groschenoper," labeled in translation "The Beggar's Opera." But let no one rush to the Fine Arts, supposing, as did this poor uninformed writer, that he is to see a picturization of John Gay's sprightly satire. The relation with the sparkling eighteenth century operetta is too remote to be identified by other than the misnomeric title and the use of the classic name of Peachum for the heroine, Polly, and her rough, tough and tumble Pa 'n' Ma. These supply a sort of missing link which under close scrutiny appears to be as unsatisfactory as that of anthropological hypothesis.

There is further faint relationship in the story, which deals with the nethermost world. But the characters, instead of wearing the picturesque garb and manner of the eighteenth century, and so seeming pretty and harmless caricatures of thieves and villains, are racketeers in nineteenth century dress. Thus they come too close to our own age to be likable, or even funny. They are merely disreputable and repugnant. One or two incidents in the unfolding of the plot bear a veiled resemblance to the original.

Nor can the production be called operetta. A few interspersed musical numbers are sung entertainingly, in some instances charmingly. But there is no full musical score, although Kurt Weill, composer of "Lindbergh's Flight" and other modern tid-bits, is said to have supplied synthetic music.

As a matter of cinematography it is interesting. The Germans know how to point their cameras with extraordinary effectiveness. Their film-eye views are seldom commonplace. The direction is uneven, showing some most impressive scenes, others cluttered, or too detached.

As a representation of "The Beggar's Opera," this picture is a prose soufflé, lacking the underlying substance of searching thought, or the delectable fillip of satirical sting, which marks its prototype. M. L.

GOLD FROM CANADA

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The Bank of Montreal agency in New York has received a shipment of $3,500,000 in gold from Canada. The shipment is the first to be received from Canada since midwinter.

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Ettrick Shepherd"

IN THE southern uplands of Scotland late spring is always a delightful time. At that season it was the writer's privilege, many years ago, in company with a congenial friend, to enjoy a few days' cycling spin through part of the Border counties of Dumfries, Selkirk, and Roxburgh. Our cycles were of the usual kind, demanding the output of considerable energy on the part of the riders, but what of that! We had shaken off the dust of the city for a brief space, to drink in the beauty of this sweet, pastoral countryside, in all its springtime freshness; and, if possible, to catch something of the spirit of its famous sons, Carlyle, Scott, Hogg and others. Memories of that brief vacation come stealing down the years, to form a veritable storehouse of good things. But for one meal, such a feast would be too rich,—so let us, for the nonce, confine ourselves to a passing study of one only of the Border writers, to wit —James Hogg, better known as "The Ettrick Shepherd."

Hogg was born at Ettrick, Selkirkshire, in 1770, came of a long race of shepherds, and had reached the age of thirty ere he finally laid down the shepherd's crook for the poet's pen. Tibbie Shiels' Inn was our venue for one of the nights of our journeying, and in this quaint, old-time hostelry, by St. Mary's Loch, with all its furnishings bespeaking another generation, we could picture the foregathering of Sir Walter Scott and Hogg, under the same rooftree, more than a century earlier. Hill and glen, meadow and loch, wimpling burn and woodland glade, shepherd and sheep, where could one find a more appropriate setting, within which to cultivate the poetic Muse?

Hogg's education was conducted in a very irregular fashion, owing to his being taken from school, at intervals, to assist his father in tending sheep. His schooling, according to his own statement, amounted in all to about six months; he learned to read the Bible, but not to write at that time. Meanwhile, however, his mother had filled his imagination by relating to him, "tales of kings, giants, knights, fairies, kelpies, brownies, and so on." In the intervals between work, he appears to have educated himself; and, when about sixteen years of age, a perusal of Allan Ramsay's "The Gentle Shepherd" kindled his poetic fancy. Continuing his sheep-herding and poetry-writing for a number of years, Hogg may be said to have been finally "discovered" by Sir Walter Scott. Scott struck across him, while engaged in his search for "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." The living minstrel in this case, however, was not under the necessity of passing off his own poems as relics of an older time; Scott at once recognized his talent and gave him a helping hand. It was then that Hogg took up writing as a profession, and migrated to Edinburgh. In 1817 he was one of the projectors of Blackwood's Magazine, and he also became famous as one of the interlocutors in Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ."

The following account of his first hearing of Burns is interesting. It occurred a year or two before he went to Edinburgh, while he was still herding sheep on his native hills. In his own words: "The first time I ever heard of Burns was in 1797. . . . One day during that summer, . . . John Scott came to me on the hill, and to amuse me, repeated, 'Tam O' Shanter.' I was more than delighted. . . . I cannot describe my feelings, but in short, before Scott left me, I could recite the poem from beginning to end, and it has been my favorite poem ever since. He told me that it was made by one Robert Burns, the greatest poet that ever was born, . . . and his place would never be supplied. This proved a new epoch in my life, and created a resolve to follow in the steps of Burns."

After a number of years in Scotland's capital, Hogg returned to his native Yarrow, and there carried on farming, in conjunction with his writing, for the rest of his life. He essayed the writing of prose also; but his prose style was uneven, and it is as a poet of the hills that we shall ever remember him. Steeped as he was in the atmosphere of the Scottish Borders, Hogg could abandon himself entirely to the genius of local and legendary story. Few poets impress one more with the feeling of direct inspiration, or convince us so strongly that poetry is indeed an art, "unteachable and untaught." The spontaneity, freshness and energy of his verse are readily apparent. Certain of his lyrics, such as "When the kye come hame," "Flora Macdonald's Farewell" and others on Jacobite themes, come as readily to the Scottish people as the songs of Burns. The approaching shadows of night could not be more beautifully expressed than—

"'Tween the gloamin' and the mirk,
When the kye come hame."

In his "Ode to the Skylark," he says

"Wild is thy lay and loud.
Far in the downy cloud;
Love gives it energy, love gave it birth.
Where, on thy downy wing—
Where art thou journeying?
Thy lay is in heaven; thy love is on earth."

The combination of rough humor with sweetness and purity of sentiment is by no means rare, but Hogg is one of the most eminent examples of it,—all the more striking that the qualities were in him strongly accentuated by his demonstrative temperament. His tenderness of fancy at times approaches what the Scotch call "bairnliness"; yet, with all his extravagances, there, is a marked individuality in the Shepherd's songs and poems, and, as already noted, he was a singer by genuine impulse. There was an open-air freshness in his note, suggestive of the wind-swept hills and glens of Ettrick.

One of his best-known works was "The Queen's Wake." This legendary poem consists of a collection of tales and ballads, supposed to have been sung to Mary, Queen of Scots, by the native bards of Scotland, assembled at Holyrood, in order that the fair Queen might perceive the wondrous powers of Scottish Song. Of one of his masterpieces, "Kilmeny," Professor Saintsbury has said that it is such poetry as, to take Hogg's contemporaries only, "there is none in Rogers or Crabbe, little in Southey, and very little in Moore." One cannot, therefore, forbear quoting a passage of rather more than usual length:

"Kilmeny looked up with a lovely grace,
But nae smile was seen on Kilmeny's face;
As still was her look, and as still was her ee,
As the stillness that lay on the emerald lea,
Or the mist that sweeps on a waveless sea.
For Kilmeny had been she knew not where,
And Kilmeny had seen what she could not declare;
Kilmeny had been where the cock never crew,
Where the rain never fell and the wind never blew,
But it seemed as the harp of the sky had rung,
And the airs of heaven played round her tongue
When she spake of the lovely forms she had seen,
And a land where sin had never been."

Among his other volumes are "Scottish Pastorals," "The Mountain Bard," "Evening Tales" and "The Shepherd's Calendar." Hogg thoroughly merited the appreciation he received from his distinguished compeers. Scott probably understood him best, and invariably advised him well, receiving him heartily after a period of alienation and acting as peacemaker, when Hogg became exasperated with Blackwoods and the Magazine. Wordsworth's memorial tribute strikes a true note of appreciation, in crediting him with a "mighty minstrelsy."

With the passage of the years following the passing of Hogg, the poet's influence continued to grow, until in 1860 an imposing monument to The Ettrick Shepherd was erected on the slope behind the Inn of Tibbie Shiels, overlooking St. Mary's Loch and the Loch o' the Lowes. But, apart altogether from any visible monument, Hogg will always hold a distinguished place in the Roll of the Border Minstrelsy.

J. K.

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The Quality of the Enchantment

It was a place to pause and dream. A twisting brown path led down the rocky slope to the floor of the canyon below, a path that might have stolen forth from the pages of mythology, so completely did it transport one from the prosaic reaches of a city park to a lush, green world of beauty.

Through a tangle of vines and sweet, wild roses a brook plunged on its way, shadowed by the pale height of alders. Where the high rock walls came particularly close to the water, the frail lace of maidenhair trailed gently down. The place was host to every kind of wild flower that revels in shady spots; the luminous stars of trillium, shy violets, the impudent pink lady-slipper. From far and near the birds had taken up their residence and were busily boasting about it from every limb.

Occasionally a still pool flattered the surrounding trees in its depths, or the water tumbled swiftly round a company of stones colored like precious gems. There in their flowing crystal case they lay: sapphires, rubies, emeralds.

And the path led on through enchanted dells and over enchanted logs, covered with genuine enchanted moss. One became sure of it, and hoped it would go on forever.

But, in the manner of such things, it finally came to an end where the walls of the canyon became too rugged. Here the Park Department had actually had the effrontery to place a prim green sign, as a period to such adventure. Or so it seemed, until one read the sign and thus discovered the quality of the enchantment:

"The Park Department wishes to thank the man who gave his time on summer evenings to the building of this path, that others might enjoy the beauty of the canyon. His name is unknown, but all who will may understand the nature of his heart."

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Nasturtiums: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Walter J. Phillips

Remembered Song

There are few now who still remember. It was all so long ago. Perhaps it is hard to remember when men forget so easily.

Spring came that year as she always does. The robins sang on the lawn, and the shores of lakes grew green and yellow with the forsythia. It was muddy underfoot, blue overhead. You were overshoes and left your hat at home.

Not many heeded the brilliant yellow and black posters on the front of the concert hall, announcing a last afternoon concert. Any famous singer would hardly have drawn a great crowd, and this was a young unknown tenor. What could he expect? Inside, The Critic looked about him. The hall was scarcely half full. Across from where he sat and down a few rows was Berjoy of the Star, looking at his program with a bored air. He would probably stay through the first number and rush away to write the rest from what he had heard already. He had been listening to singers too long not to be able to form at least a reasonable opinion from one number. Beyond Berjoy was Enger from the Times. He was tapping his pince-nez lightly on his program while gazing into space; making mental notes, no doubt, for his next novel. During the recital he would write in imagination the opening chapters; however, his copy next day would be penetrative and concise.

As for The Critic, he had been attending recitals too short a time not to take each one seriously. Well, let's see, what were the numbers for today? First the Handel aria; he had heard Williams sing that. Nothing very unusual here: some Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, Mozart, and the inevitable "Vesti la Gubba." The only thing that looked truly interesting was the last group which read simply: "Folk Songs" (Selected).

He looked again at the people about him. What a heterogeneous crowd a concert audience is! Why, most of them are there is always a mystery. "Some day," thought The Critic, "I shall ask some of them just why they have come." If he did, they would probably never say truly. So, it would not do to ask.

There was a stir about him, and he turned toward the stage to see a little dapper man come out of the wings and move to the piano. There was lightly scattered applause. It was Verk, the noted accompanist and coach. They would have an intelligent accompaniment, at least. The Critic could see Berjoy's line the next morning. "Handel saved from ruin by Verk's never-failing support." There was an almost audible gasp as the Protégé stepped out on the stage. There must be some mistake, thought The Critic. Why, this was but a boy, a lad that should be racing along the margin of a river with his dog. His black hair had been brushed from his high white forehead, but one lock lay awry and he threw it back with a toss of his fine head.

Verk at the piano sounded a chord and began the opening measures of the Handel number:

"Where'er you walk, cool gales shall fan the glade;
Trees, where you sit, shall crowd into a shade"—

came the familiar words, but the voice! It was of liquid gold, and cool as silver moonlight. It made one feel as if beauty had settled here like a bird that rests in a tree at dusk.

". . . shall crowd into a shade"

ended the voice. There was a long silence, the boy smiled shyly, hesitated a moment, as if uncertain as to what he should do next; then suddenly the audience burst into a wild roar of applause. Men stood on chairs and shouted; the woman next to The Critic was wiping her eyes and laughing. As for The Critic, he sat quite still; he could see that Berjoy was not joining in the applause, but was gazing intently at the young singer. He was reserving his opinion, perhaps, till he had heard this voice in something more worthy of its seemingly great talents. But the concert went on, and the voice never faltered. It danced through Mozart, lingered plaintively over Schubert, only to thunder supremely through Leoncavallo. And when at the end the folk songs | The piano was moved close to the edge of the stage and the lad sat down, ran his fingers lightly over the keys, and proceeded to play his own accompaniments. He sang "Old Kentucky Home" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," only as those truly of the old South can sing them.

* * *

In the lobby The Critic found Berjoy waiting for a cab. "I say," remarked that personage, "how many o's in 'supremely'?"

The Critic knew this meant that the boy had Berjoy's official approval. He was glad—glad, because the lad was young and youth had triumphed. Outside the young spring night was sweet.

* * *

Two years passed, full of much talk, flag-waving and khaki-clad figures on the street. The Critic sat in his office; he was wearing a little red-white-and-blue stripe on his lapel. Berjoy, sitting across from him, was saying: "It's good to have you back again."

"It's good to be back," replied The Critic.

"Do you remember the young tenor we heard that last afternoon just before the maelstrom broke?" Berjoy asked. "He went to France."

"Yes," said The Critic wistfully—"I saw him there."

* * *

At almost any concert you are likely to see them, Berjoy and The Critic. Especially if it is the début of a new tenor. They are hoping, perhaps, for another voice full of the fire and moonlight. But voices such as this are all too few. Often they listen to

"Where'er you walk, cool gales shall fan the glade;
Trees, where you sit . . ."

look at each other, only to turn and shake their heads.

But there are few besides themselves to remember. It was all so very long ago.

Gibraltar

England, we love thee better than we know—
And this I learned, when, after wanderings long
'Mid people of another stock and tongue,
I heard again thy martial music blow,
And saw thy gallant children to and fro
Pace, keeping ward at one of those huge gates,
Which, like twin-giants, watch the Herculean straits:
When first I came in sight of that brave show,
It made my very heart within me dance,
To think that thou thy proud foot shouldst advance
Forward so far into the mighty sea;
Joy was it and exultation to behold
Thine ancient standard's rich emblasonry,
A glorious picture by the wind unrolled.

—Richard Chenevix Trench. Poems.

TO MOST of us the glory of a nasturtium lies in its brilliant tints: gorgeous gradations of color, running from creamy yellow to gold, from gold to orange, from orange to flaming scarlet, from scarlet to crimson. It lies in the perfection of striped or purely tinted petals, in the dusky markings and pencillings of their centers, in the tenderly translucent green of their delicate leaves. But it seems as if Mr. Phillips had seen much more in them than just this riot of color, this vivid beauty; as if to him the fragile and exquisite form of the blossoms, the smooth, brittle stems, the wheel-like veining of their circular leaves had for him an equal or even a greater interest. For he has drawn them with such charming directness and simplicity, with such an appreciation of shape and individuality, that he must surely have had some special affection for these friendly, responsive flowers. It is impossible not to write of them thus, not to feel some sense of friendship for a plant so quick of growth, so ready to beautify any neglected corner of garden, trellis, or veranda, clothing each and all with a luxuriant growth, gay and effective in its generous profusion.

The blossoms are bewitching in themselves, with their form as of a horned beaker, or a fairy headdress; and, whether they are growing among the freshly tinted verdure of their own leaves, or are gathered and grouped within a vase as in the illustration, their bright faces peeping over the edge with a quaintly inquiring expression, they have a distinct decorative value, an intimate and homely beauty which Mr. Phillips has been quick to note, to appropriate and to emphasize in his effective woodcut.

There is always something strongly individual in the treatment of Mr. Phillips's flower studies; he has the feeling of the true nature lover for characteristic habit and growth in each variety to which he turns his attention. In his "Nasturtiums," he has most happily expressed the fragile delicacy and glorious color of these familiar blossoms.

Fresh Water on Cape Cod

To the majority of people Cape Cod spells sea breezes, a tang of salt in the air, scrub oaks, tall pines, stretches of sand, and a large appetite. To the few who know the Cape from more intimate acquaintance there is added to this picture a swelling country densely wooded in sections and spotted with ponds. It is a source of never-ending wonder how these ponds exist in a country where the soil is so porous that a few minutes after a shower there is no trace of the rain. In almost every instance they are fed from springs beneath the surface, and the solution has been offered and quite generally believed that much of this fresh water flows in subterranean channels having their source far distant in the White Mountains.

So plentiful is the supply that wells and pipes, driven a few feet into the soil at almost any spot, furnish clear, pure water in ample supply for household needs. A more remarkable fact is that at low tide in many of the harbors and inlets fresh water can be found between the high and low stretches, oozing through the salty surface of sand and mud. And so the Cape, for all its salt qualities, has fresh water in profusion and ponds without number. In Plymouth County alone there are three hundred and sixty-five ponds, many of them of substantial size, while the lower Cape is almost equally well provided.—Dennis and Marion Chatham, in "Cape Coddities."

Tulips, Beaten to the Ground by a Storm

Bedraggled! Downcast! Dirty in the mud!
The storm that struck you seemed supreme
As vanquisher. . . .

A tender hand has plucked you lovingly,
Removing from your cups the soil
That bowed you down. . . .

A bowl of bright-hued petals, pointing up
Courageously, and blazoning
Their joy to live!—

Thus do the storms of life attempt to strike
The struggling hearts that try to stem
The tides of woe.

So can a helping hand uplift those hearts,
Inspiring them to struggle on
Beyond despair.

What seemed misfortune, kindliness can make
A stepping-stone whereon to climb
To heights undreamed!

Arthur S. Hollis.

Rising Above Monotony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE often heard of "the daily grind." In an age of brilliant achievements, in invention and in mechanical efficiency, how strongly does the spell of monotony seem to persist! This picture, however, is not so discouraging as it may at first appear, for were it not for this remarkable development of machine production, mankind would be doing much harder work by hand, and scientific research would lack organization and background for advancement. Moreover, the spell of monotony can be and is being broken today by many individuals who are learning to overthrow monotonous thinking.

Overthrow monotonous thinking! Yes, that is the way out. Christian Science presents to mankind a wonderful view of God and man. It teaches that God is not afar off, and that He is not indefinable to us. On the contrary, God is ever present with us; and Christian Science defines God, in part, as infinite Mind, thus enabling us to separate God from any limited human concept of Him. The divine Mind knows, governs, and sustains man, His image, in perfect holiness, completeness, and perfection. What mankind most needs is to see man as God sees him. Perhaps we have not seen that every good thought belongs to God; but this is true. Our highest and noblest thoughts and purposes are from infinite Mind, and they always lead us to better things. Anyone who so desires may prove this for himself in so far as he understands the truth.

It must be evident that the infinite Mind, God, did not create monotony. The infinite creator does not conceive of anything in terms of dullness, discouragement, darkness: monotony. One has only to look at the array of color, action, form, variety, in the so-called material realm to see God's infinite beauty symbolized. And man stands as God's supreme creation manifesting thought-qualities which are unlimited in vision and freedom. On page 520 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Spirit acts through the Science of Mind, never causing man to till the ground, but making him superior to the soil." Here is not only a statement of the possibilities of man, but a rebuke to the spell of monotony that would destroy it.

A student of Christian Science found himself out of employment in a time of need, and there was nothing to do but go to work in a factory, where he was assigned to a machine. From the first he dreaded the monotony of tending a piece of droning mechanism. Human sense argued that he was out of his right place, and that his education had fitted him for better things. Nevertheless, the thing before him had to be done. It was at this point that greater effort was made to understand the Science of Mind. Through the study of Christian Science more of the spiritual qualities of hopefulness, joy, and spontaneity were expressed in his thinking. After a time, work developed in the factory which was unusually varied and interesting. His new activities took him all over the plant; opportunities were given him to develop and investigate new phases of the work. His efforts were helpful to his superiors; and this gave him a feeling of true gratitude that here, at last, he was beginning to "find himself," as in reality he was, God's man, capable of expressing freely right and useful ideas. And all the while he was endeavoring to reflect silently and thoughtfully a deeper sympathy and love for his fellow workmen. This, too, brought right results in establishing a greater feeling of kindliness and coöperation among his associates.

Does someone regard himself as just a workman? a mechanic? a machine operator? Let him awaken and see himself as God sees him, and establish in his thinking the absolute truth as to the nature of God. As we learn that God gives us of His unlimited intelligence, practical and useful ideas, we love Him more and more. From beginning to end the Christian Science textbook glorifies God, as did the Psalmist, when he wrote, "O how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day." As one consistently seeks Truth, he consistently loses sight of monotony.

The Preacher in Ecclesiastes, his thought turned from contemplation of the vanity and monotony of mortal existence, declared, "Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better, than that a man should rejoice in his own works."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

ΕΓΕΡΣΙΣ ΥΠΕΡΑΝΩ ΤΗΣ ΜΟΝΟΤΟΝΙΑΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἔχομεν ἀκούσει πολλάκις περὶ "τῆς καθημερινῆς ἀλέσεως." Ἐν ἐποχῇ λαμπρῶν κατορθωμάτων, ἐν τῇ ἐφευρέσει καὶ μηχανικῇ ἱκανότητι, πόσον ἰσχυρῶς φαίνεται ἐπιμένουσα ἡ περίοδος τῆς μονοτονίας! Ἡ εἰκὼν ὅμως αὕτη, δὲν εἶναι τόσον ἀποθαρρυντικὴ ὅσον δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνηται κατὰ πρῶτον, διότι ἐὰν ἡ ἀξιοσημείωτος αὕτη ἀνάπτυξις τῆς μηχανικῆς παραγωγῆς δὲν ἐλάμβανε χώραν, ἡ ἀνθρωπότης θὰ ἔκαμνε πολὺ σκληροτέραν ἐργασίαν διὰ τῆς χειρός, καὶ ἡ ἐπιστημονικὴ ἔρευνα θὰ ὑστερεῖτο ὀργανισμοῦ καὶ βάσεως διὰ πρόοδον. Ἐπὶ πλέον, ἡ περίοδος τῆς μονοτονίας δύναται νὰ συντριβῇ, καὶ συντρίβεται σήμερον ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀτόμων ἅτινα μανθάνουν νὰ ἀποῤῥίπτωσι τὸν μονότονον διαλογισμόν.

'Απορίπτωσι τὸν μονότονον διαλογισμόν! Μάλιστα, αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ διέξοδος. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη παρουσιάζει εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα μίαν θαυμασίαν ἄποψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου. Διδάσκει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι μακράν, καὶ ὅτι δὲν εἶναι ἀκαθόριστος εἰς ἡμᾶς. Τουναντίον, ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι πάντοτε παρὼν μεθ' ἡμῶν· καὶ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη καθορίζει τὸν Θεόν, ἐν μέρει, ὡς ἄπειρον Νοῦν, οὕτω βοηθοῦσα ἡμᾶς νὰ χωρίζωμεν τὸν Θεὸν ἀπὸ οἱανδήποτε περιωρισμένην ἀντίληψιν περὶ Αὐτοῦ. Ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς γνωρίζει, κυβερνᾷ, καὶ ὑποστηρίζει τὸν ἄνθρωπον, τὴν εἰκόνα Του, ἐν τελείᾳ ἀγιότητι, ἐντελείᾳ, καὶ τελειότητι. Ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον ἡ ἀνθρωπότης χρειάζεται περισσότερον, εἶναι νὰ ἴδῃ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὅπως ὁ Θεὸς τὸν βλέπει. Ἴσως νὰ μὴ ἔχωμεν ἴδῃ ὅτι πᾶσα καλὴ σκέψις ἀνήκει εἰς τὸν Θεόν· ἀλλ' αὐτὸ εἶναι ἀληθές. Αἱ ὑψηλότεραι καὶ εὐγενέστεραι σκέψεις καὶ προθέσεις ἡμῶν εἶναι ἐκ τοῦ ἀπείρου Νοός, καὶ μᾶς ὁδηγοῦν πάντοτε εἰς καλλίτερα πράγματα. Οἱοσδήποτε ἐπιθυμεῖ, δύναται ν' ἀποδείξῃ τοῦτο διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν του, ἀναλόγως τῆς ἀντιλήψεώς του τῆς ἀληθείας.

Δέον νὰ εἶναι προφανὲς ὅτι ὁ ἄπειρος Νοῦς, Θεός, δὲν ἐδημιούργησε τὴν μονοτονίαν. Ὁ ἄπειρος δημιουργὸς δὲν διανοεῖται τίποτε ἐν εἴδει ἀνιαρότητος, ἀποθαρρύνσεως, σκότους, μονοτονίας. Εἰς ἔχει μόνον νὰ παρατηρήσῃ τὴν παράταξιν τοῦ χρώματος, τῆς ἐνεργείας, τοῦ σχήματος, τῆς ποικιλίας, ἐν τῷ λεγομένῳ ὑλικῷ βασιλείῳ, ἵνα ἴδῃ συμβολιζόμενον τὸ ἄπειρον κάλλος τοῦ Θεοῦ. Καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἱστάται ὡς τὸ ὕπατον δημιούργημα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐκδηλῶν ἰδιότητας σκέψεως αἵτινες εἶναι ἀπεριόριστοι εἰς δρασιν καὶ ἐλευθερίαν. Ἐν σελίδι 520 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἔχει γράψει, "Τὸ Πνεῦμα ἐνεργεῖ μέσῳ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης τοῦ Νοός, οὐδέποτε προξενοῦν τὸν ἄνθρωπον νὰ ἀροτριᾷ τὴν γῆν, ἀλλὰ κάμνον αὐτὸν ὑπέρτερον τοῦ ἐδάφους." Ἐδὼ εἶναι ὄχι μόνον δήλωσις τῶν δυνατῶν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιτίμησις τῆς περιόδου τῆς μονοτονίας ἥτις θὰ τὴν κατέστρεφεν.

Εἷς μελετητὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εὗρε τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἄνευ ἐργασίας ἐν καιρῷ ἀνάγκης, καὶ δὲν ἦτο τίποτε νὰ κάμῃ παρὰ νὰ ὑπάγῃ νὰ ἐργασθῇ εἰς ἐργοστάσιον, ὅπου τὸν διώρισαν εἰς ἕνα μηχάνημα. Ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἐφοβεῖτο τὴν μονοτονίαν τῆς ἐπιτηρήσεως ἑνὸς τεμαχίου βομβοῦντος μηχανισμοῦ. Ἡ ἀνθρώπινος αἴσθησις ἰσχυρίζετο ὅτι ἦτο ἔξω τῆς κανονικῆς του θέσεως, καὶ ὅτι ἡ ἐκπαίδευσίς του τὸν προσήρμοσε διὰ καλλίτερα πράγματα. Ἐν τούτοις, τὸ πρὸ αὐτοῦ πράγμα ἔπρεπε νὰ γίνῃ. Ἦτο εἰς τὸ σημεῖον αὐτὸ ὅπου μεγαλυτέρα προσπάθεια ἐγένετο δι' ἀντίληψιν τῆς Ἐπιστήμης τοῦ Νοός. Μέσῳ τῆς μελέτης τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, περισσότεραι τῶν πνευματικῶν ἰδιοτήτων τῆς εὐελπιστίας, χαρᾶς, καὶ αὐτενεργείας ἐξεφράσθησαν εἰς τὴν σκέψιν του. Μετ' ὀλίγον, ἐργασία ἀνεπτύχθη εἰς τὸ ἐργοστάσιον ἥτις ἦτο ἀσυνήθως ποικίλη καὶ ἐνδιαφέρουσα. Αἱ νέαι του ἐνέργειαι τὸν ἔφερον πανταχοῦ τοῦ ἐργοστασίου· εὐκαιρίαι τοῦ ἐδόθησαν νὰ ἀναπτύξῃ καὶ ἐξετάσῃ νέας φάσεις τῆς ἐργασίας. Αἱ προσπάθειαί του ἦσαν βοηθητικαὶ εἰς τοὺς ἀνωτέρους του· καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦ ἔδωσε μίαν αἴσθησιν ἀληθοῦς εὐγνωμοσύνης ὅτι ἐδώ, ἐπὶ τέλους, ἤρχιζε "νὰ εὑρίσκῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν του" καθὼς πράγματι ἦτο, τοῦ Θεοῦ ἄνθρωπος, ἱκανὸς νὰ ἐκφράζῃ ἐλευθέρως ὀρθὰς καὶ χρησίμους ἰδέας. Καὶ καθ' ὅλον τὸν χρόνον προσεπάθει νὰ ἀνταναklᾷ σιωπηλῶς καὶ περιεσκεμμένως βαθυτέραν τινὰ συμπάθειαν καὶ ἀγάπην διὰ τοὺς συνεργάτας του. Τοῦτο, ἐπίσης, ἔφερεν ὀρθὰ ἀποτελέσματα ἰδρῦον μεγαλυτέραν τινα αἴσθησιν φιλοφροσύνης καὶ συνεργασίας μεταξὺ τῶν συντρόφων του.

Θεωρεῖ τις τὸν ἑαυτόν του ὡς ἁπλῶς ἐργάτην; μηχανικόν; διευθυντὴν μηχανήματος; "Ἄς ἐγερθῇ καὶ ἂς ἴδῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ὅπως ὁ Θεὸς τὸν βλέπῃ, καὶ ἂς ἰδρύσῃ ἐν τῇ διανοίᾳ του τὴν ἀπόλυτον ἀλήθειαν περὶ τῆς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ. Καθὼς μανθάνωμεν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς μᾶς δίδει ἐκ τῆς ἀπεριορίστου Αὐτοῦ νοημοσύνης, πρακτικὰς καὶ χρησίμους ἰδέας, τὸν ἀγαπῶμεν ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον. Ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δοξάζει τὸν Θεὸν καθὼς ἔκαμε καὶ ὁ Ψαλμογράφος ὅταν, ἔγραψε "Πόσον ἀγαπῶ τὸν νόμον Σου! Ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν εἶναι μελέτη μου." Καθὼς τις συνεπῶς ζητεῖ τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, συνεπῶς χάνει τὴν ὄψιν τῆς μονοτονίας.

Ὁ ἱεροκῆρυξ ἐν τῷ Ἐκκλησιαστῇ, μὲ τὴν σκέψιν του ἐστραμμένην ἐκ τῆς θεωρήσεως τῆς ματαιότητος καὶ μονοτονίας τῆς ὑνητῆς ὑπάρξεως, ἐδήλωσεν, "Εἶδον λοιπὸν ὅτι δὲν εἶναι καλλίτερον, εἰμὴ τὸ νὰ εὐφραίνηται ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἰς τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Comparative Values

Do you see what we preserve of history? a few anecdotes of a moral quality of some momentary act or word,—the word of Canute on the seashore, the speech of the Druid to Edwin, the anecdote of Alfred's learning to read for Judith's gift, the box on the ear by the herdman's wife, the tub of Diogenes, the gold of Cræsus, and Solon, and Cyrus, the emerald of Polycrates; these things, reckoned insignificant at the age of their occurrence, have floated, whilst laws and expeditions and books and kingdoms have sunk and are forgotten. So potent is this simple element of humanity or moral common sense.—Emerson, Journal.

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STOCK PRICES AT NEW YORK LOSE GROUND

Railroad Issues Heavy—Turnover Is Less Than 1,500,000 Shares

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Stocks slipped slowly lower in stagnant trading today. Rails were heavy, with Atchison, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, New York Central, Rock Island and Chicago & Northwestern off 2 to 3 points(but losse e:sewhere were moderate. U. S. Steel and American Can dropped a point.

Westinghouse dragged downward all day and yielded more than 2. American Telephone lost an early 2-point rise. Total sales were under 1,500,000 shares.

Professional operators in stocks were unable to attract an important following on either side of the market, and speculative opinion remained confused.

Call Loans Firmer

The quarterly income tax collections and Government financing had little effect on the money market, although the quarterly turnover of funds was estimated at close to $2,000,000,000.

The Treasury overdraft in anticipation of the tax payments was believed to be smaller than usual, so the market was not flooded with money as it has sometimes been on tax settlement dates. Call loans were, in fact, slightly firmer. The official rate held at 1½ per cent, and there were no concessions from that rate in the outside market.

The rail shares appeared in the main to have discounted the increased freight rate and eastern consolidation petitions slated for filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Bond Market Higher

Moderate activity and irregularly higher prices characterized the bond market today.

Sharp gains and active trading in German obligations featured the foreign issues. This was considered an indirect reflection of the increase in the discount rate of the Reichsbank by 2 per cent. That action is regarded in Wall Street as a corrective measure of considerable force in stabilizing conditions in Germany.

The rest of the foreign list was irregular. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 rose sharply on a steady demand. Austrian 7s eased off. Cables from Vienna yesterday reported some of the details of a new bond issue whose proceeds will be used to assist the Creditanstalt.

Activity and strength in Warner Brothers 6s were outstanding in the stock privilege issues, in sympathy with greater interest in the shares of that company. General Theaters Equipment 6s advanced sharply. Other stock privilege obligations fluctuated narrowly.

Industrial bonds provided limited activity, but they showed a rising tendency. Philips Petroleum 5½s jumped sharply. The action of public utility issues was similar, though trading in them was somewhat more active.

Loans of the U. S. Government lacked a definite trend and they were so dull that an hour or so passed between sales in some of these issues. Railroad bonds declined irregularly.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1 @1½	1 @1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	26½c	26½c
Bar silver in London	12⅛d	12⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	7
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	7	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	6
Brussels	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86¼	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cable	4.86⅛	4.86⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0391½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392½	.1392	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2373	.2373	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2677	.2678	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4024½	.4024¾	.402
Hungray—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.2677¼	.2678	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059⅞	.193
Spain—peseta	.1009	.1009	.193
Sweden—krona	.2679	.2680	.268
Switz'land—fran	.1941½	.1942	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¼	.0177⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2337½	.2350	..
Shanghai—tael	.2887½	.2900	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4939	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5628	.5628	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3055	.3055	.5245
Brazil—milreis	.0800	.0772	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2785	.2785	.40
Uruguay—peso	.5850	.5900	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC

A banking group, headed by Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., and including H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., the National City Company, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Continental Illinois Company, Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., W. C. Langley & Co., and Albert E. Peirce & Co., Inc., is making public offering of a new issue of $7,500,000 4 per cent gold notes of the Portland General Electric Company. These notes, which are dated July 1, 1931, and mature Jan. 1, 1933, are priced at 99¼ and accrued interest, to yield over 4.50 per cent.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 15	Last June 13
14¼	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
52	15	6	Abitibi pf	300	20	20	20	22
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	200	14⅜	13¾	13⅝	..
23½	18	1.40	Addressograph	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
⅞	⅛	..	Ahumada Lead	1200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
109¾	79¾	3	Air Reduction	1300	81½	79¾	79¾	80¼
20¼	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	36000	14¼	12½	14	14½
12¾	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	2400	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	6¼
59⅛	20½	5½	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	27	27	27	24
55½	14	5½	Allegh pf ww XL	400	23	21⅛	21⅝	..
46¼	28½	1.80	Alleghany Steel	20	30	29⅞	30	..
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	3300	122	118¼	118¾	120
42¾	18⅜	2	Allis Chalmers	200	24½	24	24	24½
23	15½	2	Amerada	500	16	15½	16	16
4⅜	1½	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
38	25⅞	2.40	Am Brake S&F	400	28½	28	28	..
12⅜	5⅝	..	Am Brown Boveri	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
72	31	7	Am Br Bov pf	120	69	17	68½	69⅞
129¾	92¼	5¶	Am Can	18300	104⅛	101⅝	101⅝	103¾
38¾	14	3	*Am Car & Fdry	300	19	18	19	18⅛
43¾	15	2	Am Chain	100	19	19	19	..
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	8	7⅝	8	8
51¾	21¼	..	Am & For Paw	3900	28⅛	26¾	26⅞	26⅛
26	9¼	..	Am International	1400	13	11⅞	12¾	12⅛
12	4½	..	Am La Fr pf	20	10	10	10	..
30¾	13¼	1	Am Locomotive	200	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16
84¾	69⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	69½	69½	69½	..
23¾	8⅛	..	Am Metal	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
39⅞	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	370	17	11	14	9
64⅞	30⅞	1	Am Power & Lt	700	36¾	36⅛	36⅛	..
102	88⅞	6	* 9m P&L 6% pf	100	90	90	90	..
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	200	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅛
12¾	5	..	Am Republics	200	7	7	7	..
37⅞	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	18½	17½	18⅛	18
66	46	5	Am Safety Razor	200	48⅛	48	48⅛	..
58½	24⅜	4	Am Smelt & Ref	3000	30⅜	29⅜	29⅜	30⅛
4½	1½	..	Am Solvents & C	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
11½	2⅞	..	Am Solvents pf	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅜
31¼	11½	10	Am Steel Fdries	1700	15¾	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞
113	100½	7	*Am Steel F pf	20	102½	102½	102½	..
48¼	37	2½	*Am Stores	400	41⅛	40½	40½	41
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	101	101	101	..
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	7100	171½	168½	169	169
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	200	41½	41½	41½	..
80¾	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	1400	47¼	45⅝	45⅝	46⅝
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	100	7	7	7	..
39½	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	27½	26½	26½	..
8¾	3⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	9800	22½	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
19½	9	..	Andes Copper	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	9
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	400	11	11	11	..
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	400	44¾	43½	44¾	43⅜
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	2600	2	1⅞	2	1⅜
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅛
47	10⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	200	14	13	14	..
29⅞	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	..
31	20½	1.40	Asso Oil	10	20½	20½	20½	..
203¾	132¾	7	Atchison T &SF	2900	160½	154¼	155¾	158
39	17	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	17	17	17	..
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	1400	15	14½	14½	14⅛
54	30	4	Atlas Powder	100	38	38	38	..
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	9900	174	165¾	166	167¼
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	2200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	900	14	13½	14	13¾
104½	75	7	Baldwin Loco pf	20	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	76
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	2400	57¾	56	56	57⅜
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	56¾	56	56	..
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	1200	7⅛	7	7⅛	7¼
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	3100	17	16½	16½	16⅝
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	1200	36	35⅝	35⅛	35
70⅜	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	8900	45⅜	43½	43⅛	44½
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	600	106	104½	106	..
40½	20¾	1½	*Bohn Alum & Br	400	29¾	29½	29¾	..
76½	47	3¶	Borden	4800	57⅞	56⅛	56½	56⅝
30¾	14½	1	*Borg Warner	2400	17⅜	17	17	16⅞
22¾	8¼	1½¶	Brigg Mfg	2600	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅜
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	100	17	17	17	..
5¼	2	..	Brockway	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	900	62⅞	61⅝	61⅝	62¾
129⅜	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	109	108¼	108¼	..
15	8	..	Brunswick Balke	200	8	8	8	..
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	..
20⅞	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	100	12½	12½	12½	..
114	105	7	Bucyrus E pf	20	109	109	109	..
34⅞	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	24	23¾	24	23¾
50	35	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	45	45	45	..
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	800	8⅜	8	8	8
23	8½	..	Bullard	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
15¾	8½	1½	Bulova Watch	100	9	9	9	8¾
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	1400	23⅝	22¼	22¼	..
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	200	22¾	22	22¾	20
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	10	73	73	73	..
20⅝	9	..	Butterick	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	1300	32½	31¼	31¼	32⅜
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
16⅜	10½	1	Campbell Wy&C	200	11¾	11½	11¾	..
11⅝	5	..	Calumet & Heecla	700	6⅛	6	6	6½
43⅝	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	200	43	42	42	42½
45⅜	24¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	500	26⅞	26¼	26½	27⅛
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	24300	74¾	71¼	71¾	72¼
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	700	24⅞	23¾	23¾	24
4	2	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
13¾	3⅝	..	Celotex ct	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
30⅛	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco	400	16	15⅝	16	15
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-teed	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
23¼	7⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	9	9	9⅞	..
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1700	37¾	36½	37¼	36½
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	7800	37⅜	36⅜	36½	36
2¾	¾	..	Chi & Alton	100	1	1	1	..
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	2900	6	5¾	6	5⅝
26⅜	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	23	22½	22¼	22½
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	..
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	300	33	32	32	34
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	16½	16½	16½	..
65½	22½	5	Chi Rock Isl ¾ P	800	36½	34⅜	34⅜	36⅞
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	100	71	71	71	..
12¾	10	..	Chicasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	..
33¾	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	200	20¾	20½	20¾	19½
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	34500	18½	17⅛	18⅜	17⅞
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	7300	4⅜	3⅞	4	3¾
170	133	7	Coca Cola	500	145¾	144	144¼	145
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	45	45	45	..
17⅜	6	..	Collins & Aikman	300	13	12½	13	..
32¼	4¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	13	13	13	..
48	24⅜	3	Colo & Southern	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
45⅜	20⅜	2§	Columbia Gas	1000	27¾	26⅜	26⅜	25
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	800	68½	68	68	68
16⅜	6	..	Columbia Graph	6500	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7½
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	400	17⅜	17	17⅜	..
34	22	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	26½	26½	26½	..
104	101½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	101½	101½	101½	..
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	2200	14	13½	13¾	13¾
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	5800	8⅝	8	8⅛	8⅛
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	300	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	..
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	200	14⅜	13¾	13¾	13⅝
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	7000	93⅝	92	92⅝	92⅜
105⅜	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	..
15⅞	11½	1	*Consol Laundries	200	13⅛	12½	12½	12⅛
8½	3	..	Container A	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
3	1⅛	..	Container B	200	1½	1½	1½	..
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	4400	14¼	12	13½	..
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	4300	2	1⅝	1⅞	1¾
77½	44⅞	8	*Cont Baking pf	1400	55¼	52½	54¾	54⅜
62¾	30⅜	2½	Cont Can	400	48⅞	48⅛	48¼	48½
16⅞	8⅛	1	*Cont Dia Fibre	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	600	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1300	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	800	5	4¾	4¾	..
86⅞	55⅜	3¶	Corn Products	900	65⅜	65	65	64½
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	40	150	150	150	..
19⅝	12¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	16	16	16	16½
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	2½	2½	2½	..
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	200	38⅜	38	38	39
5¾	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	900	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	38
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing	400	71⅛	71	71	71
118⅞	112½	7	Curtis2Pub pf	200	115	115	115	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	4200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
157¼	107½	9	Del & Hudson	200	125	124	124	125
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	100	56	56	56	..
45¾	11⅜	..	Denver R G pf	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
195	140⅜	8	Detroit Edison	200	147	147	147	..
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	2200	17¾	17½	17¾	17¼
26	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	200	26	25½	25½	..
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	300	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
24	14½	1.20	*Dominion Stores	500	19⅞	19	19⅝	19
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	6500	81¾	80⅛	80½	80¾
124	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	400	122⅛	122	122	..
			—E—					
185¾	118	5	Eastman Kodak	800	133¾	130¼	130½	133¾
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	200	13	10⅞	13	..
11½	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	7½	7½	7½	..
74⅜	34⅛	6*	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	42¼	41½	41½	43
4⅛	2	..	Elec Boat	800	3	2¾	3	2¾
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	7000	37¾	36	36	36⅝
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	300	54⅝	54	54¼	..
41	30	5	Endicott Johnson	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
87	78¼	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	81	81	81	..
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	600	21	19¾	19¾	20⅞
45½	25	4	*Erie RR 1pf	100	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	34½
12¾	5⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
			—F—					
169⅞	87	7	Fairbanks M pf	30	84	84	84	..
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	1500	19¼	15⅞	17½	19⅞
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	42½	42¼	42⅝	..
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	800	18⅞	18½	18⅞	..
55	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1900	53¼	52⅛	53	51⅞
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	1600	½	½	½	⅝
35½	22	1½	Florsheim Shoe	200	24	24	24	..
107½	96½	6	Florsheim S pf	10	99	99	99	..
19¾	8	..	Follansbee B	100	9½	9½	9½	..
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	800	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	27½
32½	20½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	900	25	24	24⅞	..
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	17600	20¼	19¾	19⅞	20
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	1700	26⅜	25½	25⅛	25⅞
			—G—					
60	42	5	Gamewell	40	47	46½	47	..
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tk Car	600	57⅞	56⅜	57⅛	57
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	500	20⅞	20	20	..
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	500	19½	18⅝	19½	18⅞
9½	5	..	Gen Bronze	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
54⅜	36	1.60	Gen Electric	19500	40	38⅜	38⅜	39¼
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
56	43	3	Gen Foods	5900	48	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	700	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
90	68	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	20	68	68	68	..
92	75	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	30	85½	85	85½	..
50	36	3	Gen Mills	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38
100	96	6	*Gen Mills pf	100	97	97	97	98½
48	41⅛	3	Gen Motors	19300	35¼	34½	34½	34⅞
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	101	101	101	..
10¼	5½	..	Gen Out Ad	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
2¾	8⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	800	11	11	11	..
84⅛	46½	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	55	54	54	..
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
57⅜	29	4	Gen Refractories	900	33⅝	33	33⅝	33⅞
65	35	6	Gen Stel Cas pf	100	35	35	35	..
15½	3⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	15700	5½	5	5	5
38¾	21⅛	..	Gillette Saf Rag	4700	25⅛	23⅞	24	24⅞
76⅞	62⅞	5	Gillette S R pf	100	73	73	73	72⅞
7⅞	4	..	Gimbel Bros	700	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
16⅛	7⅜	..	Glidden	500	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	66	66	66	66
9¾	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5	5	5	5
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	700	28⅜	27	27	28⅞
117½	104	6	Gold Dust pf	100	110	110	110	..
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	700	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	1200	35⅛	34⅜	34⅞	36
73½	70	..	Gotham S H xw	1110	73½	70	70	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Graham Paige	100	4	4	4	3¾
22⅞	10	2	Granby	300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	..
26½	14	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	200	16	16	16	..
18⅞	10⅜	..	Grand Union	300	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
46	36	3	Grad Un pf	200	41	40⅞	41	40⅞
39½	25¼	1	Grant (WT)	500	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	36
69⅞	43⅛	5	Great Nor pf	500	56⅛	54⅜	54⅜	56¼
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	9400	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅛
96½	80½	7	*Great W Sug pf	10	82	82	82	..
6⅞	2⅜	..	Grisby-Grunow	1500	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
12½	6¼	..	Guan Sug pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
			—H—					
44¼	24½	2	Harbison Walker	600	28	22	27	..
42	25⅝	2	Hawaiian Pine	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
8	3½	..	Hayes Body	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	[illegible]
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	110	111	111	111	..
103¾	83⅛	5	Hershey Choc	200	84⅛	84	84⅛	..
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	200	98⅛	97⅜	98⅜	99
19¼	5⅜	..	Hollander	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
9¾	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	300	5⅛	4⅞	5	5
68½	37	..	Houston Oil	300	36⅜	36	36	37¼
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	300	8⅛	8	8	8⅜
36	11	1	Hudson Motor	500	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13½
13⅛	5⅜	..	Hupp Motors	1200	7⅜	7	7⅜	6⅞
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	600	48	47	47	49
78	61¼	4	Ill Central LL	10	62	62	62	..
4⅜	2	..	Indian Motor	200	2	2	2	2½
86	21⅛	4	Indian Rayon	400	29	28⅛	28⅛	28⅞
186	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	200	90	88⅛	88⅛	..
11⅝	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	600	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	..
11	10⅛	.40	Insuranshare Del	2300	10½	10½	10½	..
34	18⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	2200	26⅜	24⅜	24⅜	26⅝
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
170¾	117	6¶	Int Business M	200	139¾	137	139⅜	137
12⅜	6⅜	.50	Int Carriers	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8
4	1⅛	..	Int Combustion	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60⅛	38⅜	2½	Int Harvester	1200	42	41	42	41⅝
31	18⅜	2b	Int Hydroelec	700	20	19½	19⅝	19⅞
73¼	50	4	Int Match pf	700	55	54⅛	55	54
16⅛	8⅛	1	Int Merc Marine	200	9½	9⅛	9⅛	8⅛
20⅛	9⅛	.60	Int Nickel	9700	12⅛	11⅞	12	11⅞
42	18	7	Int Paper 7%	10	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
43½	18⅛	7	Int Pap&Pow pf	300	21⅞	22⅞	22⅞	21
42	29¼	3	*Int Salt	700	33⅛	31⅞	33⅛	32⅛
38¾	18⅜	2	Int Tel& Tel	31200	29	27⅝	27⅝	29⅛
21⅜	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
18½	10	1	Intertype Corp	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
31	20	4	Island Crk Coal	100	26	26	26	25½
			—J—					
57½	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	100	41	41	41	..
80¾	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	4900	53⅛	52	52	53
123¼	117½	7	Jones & Laugh pf	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	117½
			—K—					
24⅜	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
45	28	..	Kelly-Sp 6%	100	28	28	28	..
29⅜	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
15½	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	3900	10⅛	9⅞	10	9⅞
31⅛	14⅜	1	Kennecott Corp	6900	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅛
41	30¾	2½	Kimberly Clark	100	32	32	32	..
29	25	1.60	Kresge	400	26½	26¼	26¼	..
27¾	17⅛	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	1800	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
35½	18	1	Kroger Gros&B	4900	25⅞	25⅛	25½	26
			—L—					
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	100	3	3	3	..
101½	88¼	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	30	88¼	88¼	88¼	..
22½	18	3	Lehigh V Coal pf	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
61	37¼	2½	Lehigh Val RR	100	42	42	42	43
69⅜	45⅜	3	Lehman Corp	600	52½	52	52	52⅝
20⅞	11¼	..	Libbey Owens-F	1600	19¼	18⅛	18½	18⅝
55⅛	20⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	400	27¼	26½	26½	27
63⅛	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	1800	42⅜	40⅞	41	42¼
6½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1600	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
54⅞	40⅞	2.06¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	46⅞	46½	46½	46⅛
35⅜	25	1¾	Louisville G&E A	400	28½	27⅞	27⅞	..
111	61¼	5	Louisville & N	100	70	70	70	..
55	35	6½	Louisiana OR pf	10	35	35	35	..
19	8⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	600	12	11½	11½	12
			—M—					
36	23	2½	McCall Corp	300	27½	26⅞	27½	26¼
93½	76	6	McCrory pf	10	82	82	82	..
26½	19⅞	1	McIntyre Porcu	600	23⅞	23½	23½	23½
103½	71½	4¶	McKeesport Tin	2200	83¾	82	82	83
10½	4¼	..	McLlellan Stores	400	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	5⅝
43⅞	21½	3	*Mack Trucks	2800	34	33⅜	33½	33
106¼	66¼	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	400	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	..
27⅜	10¼	2	Magma Cop	200	12	12	12	..
39	30	..	Man Elv mg	1400	36⅛	34¾	34¾	35¼
12	7¼	..	Man Shirt	200	9	9	9	..
24¼	18¼	1.20	Marine Mid	300	19⅜	19	19	19¼
10	2	..	Marmon oMtor	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
31½	17⅜	2	Mathieson Alkali	400	20⅞	20⅛	20½	..
39	28	2½	May Dept Stores	5900	33⅛	31⅛	32	33
71½	64	6	Maytag 1pf	400	64	64	64	..
20¾	10⅜	..	Mex Seaboard	900	14½	14	14	14
16¾	5¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	400	8	8	8	7⅝
¾	¼	..	Min & StL	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
45	38	4	Min SP&SSM ll	10	38	38	38	..
26⅜	9⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	900	15⅛	14	14	15
85	39⅜	7	Mo K&T pf	400	50	49⅜	49⅜	..
42¾	14	..	Mo Pacific	300	21⅜	21	21	21½
107	50	5	Mo Pacific pf	300	62⅛	61⅜	61⅜	..
26½	18½	1¼	Monsanto Chem	700	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
29⅛	15⅜	..	Montgom Ward	9800	19⅞	18⅞	19⅜	19⅛
58	37	3	Morrell & Co	10	38	38	38	..
4⅛	1¾	..	Moto Met Gauge	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
47⅜	23⅞	2	Motor Products	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Body	200	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅛
31¼	16⅞	2	Munsingwear	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
18⅜	6⅛	..	Murray Body	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	1500	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅞
83¾	59	2.80	Nat Biscuit	600	65⅜	65	65	65
39¾	18⅞	..	Nat Cash Reg	2800	25⅜	24⅛	24⅞	25⅛
50⅝	26¾	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	7900	34	33⅜	33⅜	33
60	29	4	Nat Dept S pf	60	33⅜	32⅛	33	..
132	85	5	Nat Lead	100	105½	105½	105½	..
44⅜	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	8100	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	25⅛
70¼	26	4	Nat Supply	100	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	..
24⅞	13	1	Nat Tea	400	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞
14⅝	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	1000	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	200	13	13	13	..
132¼	71½	6	NY Central	5500	90⅛	87⅞	87⅞	90
88	40	6	NY Chi & StL	500	55	52	55	58
94	50	6	NY C & StL pf	100	60	60	60	..
227	147½	5	*NY & Harlem	10	177⅛	177⅛	177⅛	177
94⅞	63	6	NY NH&H	1100	78⅞	76⅝	76⅞	78
11⅜	5⅜	..	NY Ont W	500	11	10⅛	10⅞	10⅞
2	⅞	..	NY Rys pf	100	1	1	1	1
29½	15⅞	..	Noranda M	500	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17⅞
8⅛	2½	..	Norfolk South	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
90¼	56⅞	10a	North American	4100	65	63⅞	63⅞	64¼
57	53	3	North Amer pf	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	1800	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	600	42⅝	42	42	42½
			—O—					
19⅛	7	1	Ohio Oil	300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛
58½	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
66⅜	6¼	..	Otis teel	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
39¾	25½	2	Owens Ill Glass	200	27½	27¼	27⅝	27¼
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	1300	45	44⅜	44⅜	43⅞
69½	48½	3	Pacific Lighting	100	53	53	53	..
131¾	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	5100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
36½	24	..	Pan-Am Pet B	200	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	..
4¼	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	2	2	2	..
50¼	19⅞	2½	Paramount Pub	6200	24⅛	23½	23⅜	24⅜
4⅞	2¼	..	Parmalee Trans	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
6½	3	..	Pathe Exch A	700	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	..
4⅜	2⅜	..	Peerless Motor	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford	200	32	32	32	31⅜
39⅜	28⅝	2.40	Penney (JC)	1000	33⅛	32⅝	33	31
64	42⅛	4	Pennsylvania RR	2300	51⅛	49⅞	49⅞	51
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	100	8	8	8	..
56½	52½	3	Phila Co 6%	100	54	54	54	..
12⅛	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	5600	9⅛	8⅜	8⅞	8⅝
1½	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3⅛	1	..	Pierce Pet	600	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
31	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
28⅛	16	..	Pitts Coal	100	16	16	16	..
39½	18	..	Postal Tel pf	400	24	22	22	..
20¼	6½	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	400	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	..
26½	14⅛	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	400	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	18
71⅛	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	400	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅜
6	1⅞	..	Prod & Refiners	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
96½	72	3.40	Public Service	4200	80⅛	78⅝	79⅛	80
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
137¾	128¼	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	..
104⅜	103⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	200	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
58½	28	4	Pullman	300	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	1200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
55⅛	24¼	3	Purity Bakeries	2100	32	30½	31⅛	..
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	26700	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	400	39⅛	39	39	39
24⅛	11⅛	..	Radio-Keith-O	2900	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
29⅜	17⅜	2.60	Raybestos Man	100	20	20	20	20
97½	68⅜	4	Reading	100	71	71	71	..
46	37	2	Reading 1pf	100	42½	42½	42½	..
47	41	2	Reading 2pf	500	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	400	8	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
19⅜	5⅞	..	Remington Rd	400	9	9	9	9
10¼	6	.40	Reo Motors	300	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
8⅞	4½	.40	Reo Motors ct	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
25⅞	10	..	Repub I&S	400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
6⅜	1	..	Richfield Oil	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
10¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	400	4	4	4	4
26	15⅝	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	400	20	19⅝	19⅞	..
42⅝	24⅞	1.37	Royal Dutch	300	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
			—S—					
65¼	38⅜	5	Safeway Stores	400	52¼	51⅛	52¼	51⅞
30⅞	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	400	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
92⅜	9	..	StL & SF	400	19⅜	18¼	18¼	19⅜
78	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	400	29	28⅞	29	..
33½	7	..	StL Sou'western	400	16⅛	15	16	15¼
60	16	..	StL S'western pf	100	25	25	25	..
20¼	12½	2	Savage Arms	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Seabord Air L	400	½	⅜	½	⅛
63¼	44⅞	2½§	Sears Roebuck	2600	53⅞	51⅝	51⅝	52
11⅞	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	13000	10⅜	10	10	10
29½	16¼	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	200	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	400	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	6
9¾	3	..	Shubert Theater	500	3	2¾	3	3¼
23⅜	10⅛	..	Simmons	1200	13	12⅜	12¾	12⅞
15⅞	8¼	1	Sinclair	6000	8⅛	7¾	8	7⅞
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	100	4	4	4	..
54½	38	2	So Calif Edison	1300	42⅛	41⅝	42	41⅞
109⅛	67⅛	6	Southern Pacific	900	82⅛	79⅜	80	82⅛
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	900	10	9⅛	10	10
112	98½	8	So P R Sug pf	1000	103	101	101	..
65⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	1400	34	33	33	34¾
36	21	2	Spalding & Bro	200	25	24½	25	..
115½	111	7	Spalding pf	10	113	112½	113	..
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
17⅛	5¼	..	Spieg May Stern	300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	..
20⅞	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	2700	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅛
88⅞	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1500	63⅛	61	62	61⅞
64⅞	56	4	Stand G&E pf	100	60	60	60	59⅞
51⅞	31¼	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	3800	35	34⅜	34⅜	35
105¼	99⅛	5	Stand Oil Export	400	102	101⅞	101⅞	..
52½	30⅞	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	8200	35⅛	34⅜	35	35⅛
26	13⅜	1.60	Stand Oil NY	2400	16⅛	15⅞	16	16
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	1500	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
5⅞	2⅜	..	Sterling Secur	200	3	3	3	2⅞
9⅞	5	1.20	Sterling pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
21⅞	7	..	Stewart Warner	1700	10⅜	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
54½	25½	3	Stone & Webster	300	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	30⅞
45⅛	31	1§	Sun Oil	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..
40⅝	30	2½	Superheater	1400	32⅛	31⅛	31⅞	32⅛
1⅜	¾	..	Superior Oil	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6⅛	2	..	Symington A	100	3	3	3	..
			—T—					
9⅛	5⅛	.50	Tenn Cop & Ch	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	1900	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	20
55⅜	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	900	33	32⅜	32⅞	32⅛
17⅞	7⅛	..	Texas & P Land	800	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	9
12⅞	5½	..	Third Nat Ry	300	13	12⅜	12⅛	13⅛
9	4	.60	Tide Water Asso	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
68	38	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	300	43	42⅜	43	..
12	5⅛	..	Timken-Detroit	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
59	32	3	Timken Roller	1900	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	35
18	6⅛	1	Transamerica	1100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
11⅝	6⅛	..	Tri Continental	400	8	7⅞	8	8
94	92½	6	Tri Cont pf	200	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94
45⅝	28⅛	2.50	Trico Products	300	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
10	4	..	Truax Traer Coal	300	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
17⅛	6⅜	4	Twin City R T	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
			—U—					
21⅛	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
75⅜	40	5	Underwd El Fish	100	45	45	45	..
73	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	1000	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	50⅛
28⅞	14	2§	Union Oil Calif	100	18	18	18	18⅛
205⅛	157	10	Union Pacific	250	161⅛	158	158	161
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air & Tr	13400	27⅛	26	26⅛	26⅛
28⅜	13	..	United Carbon	100	15	15	15	..
31⅛	16⅛	.75	United Corp	44400	23⅛	22¼	22¼	22½
52⅛	44⅜	3	United Corp pf	200	49	49	49	48⅞
67⅞	48⅛	4	United Fruit	300	55⅛	55	55	55
37⅛	25⅛	1.20	United Gas & Im	7700	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	28⅞
105⅜	98⅛	5	United G&I pf	200	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
10	6⅛	..	US Distributing	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
13⅛	6	..	US & For Sec	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
77⅛	25	2	US Indus Alco	400	29⅞	29	29	..
10⅞	3⅜	..	US Leather	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
6⅞	7	..	US Leather A	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
37⅛	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	1200	24	23⅛	23⅞	23
38⅜	13⅛	2	US Realty	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
20⅜	17	..	US Rubber	1300	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12
152⅜	83⅛	7	US Steel	19900	91⅜	89⅛	89⅛	90⅞
150	136⅜	7	US Steel pf	400	141⅜	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛
4	1⅛	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
60	9⅜	7	Univ P&R pf	10	35	35	35	35
31	19⅛	2	Utilities P&Lt A	1500	23⅜	22¾	23	23⅛
			—V—					
76⅜	23⅛	..	Vanadium	6000	32⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31⅞
3⅛	1⅛	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
71⅜	38⅜	4	Vulcan Detin	10	44½	44	44½	..
			—W—					
26	8	..	Wabash RR	500	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	13
51	19	..	Wabash pf A	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
27⅛	21	1.50	Waldorf System	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞
27⅛	6⅛	..	Ward Baking A	700	12⅛	12	12⅛	..
8⅜	3	..	Ward Baking B	1100	4⅛	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜
20⅜	4⅜	..	Warner Bros A	41600	9⅜	8⅜	9	8⅜
40½	10⅜	3.85	Warner Bros pf	200	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
46⅜	14½	3	Warren Bros	300	21	20½	20½	20¼
32	22½	*2	Warren F & P	700	28	27	28	26⅛
57⅛	51	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	51½	51½	51½	..
105¼	99	7	W Penn El A	10	99	99	99	..
103	92	6	W Penn El pf	20	94	94	94	94⅛
19⅜	9	..	Westn Maryland	1400	12⅜	12	12	12⅜
20	9¼	..	Westn Md pf	100	15	15	15	13⅜
31⅜	10⅛	..	Westn Pac pf	500	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛	15⅛
150⅜	98⅜	8	Westn Union	600	106⅛	102⅛	106⅛	..
36⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
107⅜	58⅛	4	Westing Elec	69100	63⅛	59⅛	59⅛	63⅛
119⅛	87⅛	4	Westing El pf	500	92⅛	92	92	92
2⅜	⅜	..	Wextark Radio	300	⅜	½	½	⅝
26⅜	15⅛	1	White Motor	300	17	16⅞	17	16⅝
8	3⅛	..	Willys-Overland	300	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	5
86⅛	44⅛	7	Willys-Over pf	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅜
3⅛	1⅜	..	Wilson & Co	1600	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
10⅜	4⅛	..	Wilson & Co A	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
51⅛	21	..	Wilson & C pf	900	34	34	32	..
72⅜	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	6800	69⅛	67⅛	67⅛	68⅛
106⅞	37⅛	..	Worthington Pump	12300	47⅛	43⅛	43⅛	46⅛
80⅜	66⅛	4	Wrigley	400	72½	72	72⅜	72⅛
			—Y—					
30	21	2	Yale & Towne	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
15⅛	5⅜	..	Yellow Truck	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
78	39½	4	Youngstown	200	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	..
			—Z—					
5⅛	2⅜	..	Zenith Radio	200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

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WHEAT PRICES RALLY IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—Price rallies in wheat late today were associated with Washington reports that drought in domestic spring wheat territory had become worse than last year. Upturns in prices, however, were mostly fractional and were not well maintained.

Attention of traders converged more on news that harvest operations were making rapid progress in winter wheat districts, with yields in Texas and Oklahoma running ½ to 1 bushel an acre above the figures suggested by recent government estimates.

Wheat closed unsteady, ⅜ to ⅞ cents lower, corn varying from ⅜ decline to ½ advance, oats ¼ to ½ off, and provisions at 2 cents setback to 5 cents gain.

DIVIDENDS

International Hydro-Electric System declared the regular quarterly dividend of one-fiftieth of one share of stock, or 50 cents cash, payable Jul. 15 to stock of record June 25.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., declared the regular semiannual dividend of $1.25 and a stock dividend of one share for each 30 shares held, both payable July 15 to stock of record June 23.

Union Twist Drill Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Art Metal Construction Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis compared with $1.60 formerly paid. This dividend is payable June 30 to stock of record June 19.

Imperial Bank of Canada in Montreal declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record June 30.

Art Metal Construction Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, placing the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with $1.60 formerly paid. The dividend is payable June 30 to stock of record June 19.

Gray Processes Corporation declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The General Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

First Bank Stock Corporation of Minneapolis, Del., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Gray & Dudley & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

International Hydro-Electric System declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents in cash or 1-50 of a class A share on the class A, payable July 15 to stock of record June 25.

Penn-Mex Fuel Company declared a dividend of 75 cents, payable June 24 to stock of record June 17. This is the first dividend payment since Dec. 15 last, when $1 was paid. The company does not have regular dividend periods.

Chicago Railway Equipment declared the regular quarterly dividend of 43¾ cents on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

McGraw Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

Chicago Great Western Railroad declared a dividend of 50 cents on the 4 per cent preferred, payable July 20 to stock of June 25. On April 20, 1931, a similar payment was made.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3.40, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 10.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Companies declared the regular quarterly dividend of 38 cents on the capital stock, payable July 31 to stock of record June 30.

NEW YORK COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Last p.m.	Close
July	8.45	8.61	8.44	8.55	8.55
October	8.83	8.99	8.80	8.93	8.92
December	9.07	9.22	9.05	9.16	9.17
January	9.17	9.30	9.16	9.27	9.28
March	9.37	9.53	9.35	9.47	9.47
May	9.57	9.72	9.55	9.67	9.60

Spots 8.65, unchanged. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	8.47	8.60	8.45	8.56	8.56
October	8.84	8.97	8.80	8.93	8.92
December	9.08	9.22	9.05	9.10	9.14
January	9.20	9.30	9.18	9.20	9.26
March	9.40	9.43	9.37	9.40	9.47
May	9.61	9.70	9.61	9.50	9.67

Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	8.57	8.65	8.57	8.65	8.69
October	8.14	9.05	8.14	9.04	9.00
December	9.18	9.29	9.15	9.28	9.36
January	9.28	9.38	9.28	9.38	9.35
March	9.56	9.56	9.47	9.56	9.55

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.57	4.61	4.57	4.58	4.67
October	4.69	4.73	4.68	4.70	4.79
December	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.86
January	4.81	4.84	4.80	4.81	4.90
March	4.89	4.93	4.89	4.90	4.99
May	4.95	4.99	4.95	4.98	5.07

Spots 4.73, down 2 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales 6000; (American) 3600.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	69.60	69.60	69.60	69.60	69.90
September	69.60	69.60	69.60	69.60	69.90
November	69.70	69.70	69.60	69.60	69.90
December	69.70	69.70	69.60	69.60	69.90
January	69.70	69.70	69.70	69.70	69.90
February	69.70	69.70	69.70	69.70	69.90
March	69.70	69.70	69.70	69.70	69.90
April	69.70	69.70	69.70	69.70	70.00

Tone at close quiet.

NEW BEDFORD GAS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 15 (AP)—The stockholders of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company today voted to acquire the Marion Gas Company at a price of $1250. There was some opposition on the grounds that some stockholders did not have sufficient notice of the proposal. Both companies are owned by the New England Gas & Electric Company.

HUNGARY'S BANK RATE RAISED

LONDON, June 15—The Hungarian bank rate has been raised to 7 per cent from 5½ per cent.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Affiliated Prod	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 *Alum Co Am pf	97	96	97
1 Am Austin Car	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Am Cap pri pf	64½	64½	64½
1 Am Cities P & L B	7	7	7
5 Am Com Pow A	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
7 Am Corp	5	4⅜	4⅝
3 Am Cyan B	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
17 Am Equities	4⅛	4	4
12 Am & Fgn Pow war	15½	15⅛	15½
1050 †Am Gas & El	59⅜	58⅛	59
1 Am Invest B	5	5	5
25 †Am Laundry Mach	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
2 Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Am Nat Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼
55 Am Sup Power	11⅛	11	11
1 *Am Sup P 1st pf	89	89	89
1 Am Sup Pow pf	82½	82½	82½
7 Appalach Gas	4½	4	4
1 Appalach Gas A war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
†20 Aso G&E pf	75	75	75
2 Aso G&E A	17	16⅞	16⅞
1 Asso G&E war	⅜	⅜	⅜
B			
†50 Birmingham Elec pf	109	109	109
1 Blue Ridge	3¼	3¼	3¼
22 Blue Ridge cvt pf	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
2 Brill A	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Brillo Mfg	1	1	1
5 British Celanese	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
*1 Buf Niag&EP pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
2 Burma Ltd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
C			
2 Can Marc Wireless	2½	2½	2½
5 Cent Pub Serv A	12	11⅞	11⅞
1 Cent & SW Util	15	15	15
11 Cent States El	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
1 Cent Sta El pf xw	60	60	60
3 Chain Strs Dev	1	1	1
2 Chath Ph Al nv	13½	13½	13½
*27 Cities Service	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
2 Colum Oil & G vtc	3⅛	3	3
5 Comwlth & So war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Commun Wat Serv	10⅜	10	10⅜
9 Cord Corp	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
1 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
D			
1 Davenport Hos	16	16	16
1 Dayton Airpl	½	½	½
24 De Forest	5⅛	4⅞	5
12 Detroit Aircraft	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Dubilier Cond	3	3	3
13 Duquesne Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝
5 Durant Mot	1⅝	1⅝	1½
E			
3 East States Pw B	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
†350 Educat Pic pf	42	39⅛	42
6 Eisler Elec	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
140 El Bond&Sh	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛
2 El Bond&Sh pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 El P&L opt war	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
3 Empire Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Eng Gold Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛
†50 Eureka Pipe	28	28	28
F			
1 Ford Motor Can B	27½	27½	27½
6 Ford Mot Ltd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
8 Ford Mot Ltd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Fox Theater A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Franklin Mfg	3	3	3
G			
104 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	13⅛	11⅛	12⅛
1 Globe Underwrit	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Goldman Sachs	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Groc Str Prod vtc	4	4	4
H			
1 Hap Candy St A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11 Hudson Bay M & S	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Hygrade Food	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
I			
†35 Ill Pow&Lt $6 pf	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
*2 Insull Util	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
9 Ins Co Nor Am	51	50⅛	51
*1 Internat Pet	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Inter Util B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
†50 Inter Util pf	89	89	89
*1 Irving Air Ch	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
L			
3 Lackawanna Sec	31	30	31
M			
3 Mavis Bott A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6 May Radio & Telev	13⅛	13	13⅛
1 McCord Rad B	23	23	..
3 Mid West Util	17	16⅛	17
†10 Minn Honey pf	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Mo Kans P L B vtc	11	11	11
†150 Mohawk Hud 1pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
N			
1 National Am Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Nat Investors	4	4	4
1 Nat Service	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Nelson (H)	8	8	8
41 Niag Hud Pow	11	10¾	11
1 Niag Hud PA war	2	2	2
1 Nordon Ltd	¼	¼	¼
12 Nor Euro Oil	1	⅞	1
O			
4 Ohio Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
2 Pandem Oil	¼	¼	¼
6 Pan-Am Airways	24	24	24
†450 Parker Rust-Pf	94⅞	93	94
8 Pennroad Corp	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
3 Peo Lt Pow A	8	8	8
3 Perryman Elec	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Pilot Radio A	10½	10⅜	10⅜
2 Plymouth Oil	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
6 Pub Ut Hold war	⅝	½	½
R			
1 Rainbow L Prod B	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Repub Gas Corp	8½	8⅛	8⅜
1 Rossia Int	3¼	3¼	3¼
S			
9 St Regis Paper	12⅜	12	12⅜
1 Seaboard Util	3¾	3¾	3¾
9 Segal Lock	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
2 Seiberling Rub	9	9	9
1 Shattuck Denn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Shenandoah	5	5	5
2 Shenandoah pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1 Sisto Fin Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 So Nat Gas	5¾	5	5½
1 South Penn Oil	13	13	13
2 Southland Royalty	4⅛	4	4
7 Southwest Gas Ut	3⅜	2¾	2¾
†30 Springfield Gas Lt Co	48½	48½	48½
17 Stand Oil Ind	24⅞	24½	24⅝
4 St Oil Ky	18⅝	18¼	18⅜
2 Swift & Co	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 Swift Int	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
T			
1 Trans Lux D Pic A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4 Tri Cont Corp war	4	4	4
1 Tung-Sol Lamp (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
U			
1 Union Oil Asso (2)	7	7	7
5 Unit Chem ptc pf (3)	19½	18	19½
10 Unit Founders	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
70 United Gas	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
8 Un L&P A (1)	21¼	20⅞	21¼
*1 Un L&P cv pf (6)	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 U S Finish	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4 United Stores vtc	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2 Unit Verde Ext (1)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Util P&L (1.02½rg)	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
†50 Util P&L 7% pf (7)	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Utility & Indus	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
V			
18 Vacuum Oil (2)	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛
5 Van Camp Packing	5½	4⅞	5½
4 Vick Finance (.40)	5½	5⅛	5⅛
Y			
2 Y Oil & Gas	¾	¾	¾

*Ex-dividend.

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
6 Ala Pow 4½s '67	99½	99½	99½
2 Alumin Co 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Am Comwlth Pw 6s '40	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
3 Am G&E 5s 2028	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Am G&Pw 6s '39	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
2 Am G & Pow 5s '53	66	66	66
20 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Am Rad 4½s '47	100	100	100
4 Appalach G 6s '45	56⅜	55	56⅜
11 Appalach G 6s '45 B	45	44⅜	45⅜
1 Appalach Pw 6s 2024A	106	106	106
1 Asso Elec 4½s '53	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
16 Asso G & E 5s '50	71⅛	71	71⅛
1 Asso G & E 5½s '77	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
46 Asso G & E 5s '68	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜
9 Asso G & E 4½s '49 C	65⅛	65	65⅛
1 Asso Rayon 5s '50	62½	62½	62½
2 Asso T & T 5½s '55 A	83	83	83
7 Can N Ry Eq 4½s'56	101	100⅞	101
1 Cap Admin 5s '53 A xw	84	84	84
1 Cen Ariz L&P 5s '60	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Cen Ill El&G 5s '51	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
43 Cen Pub S 5½s '49	72⅛	72	72⅛
1 Cen St El 5½s '54	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1 Cen St El 5s '48	60	60	60
2 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1 Chi Dist El 5½s '35 B	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7 Cities Ser 5s '66	64	63⅛	64
110 Cities Ser 5s '50	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛
2 Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
2 Cities Ser Pow 5½s '52	73	73	73
5 Cleve El Ry 5s '33	100	100	100
1 Comwlth Ed 6s '43	114	114	114

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
11 Cons Gas B 4½s'70 H	105	105	105
1 Cons Gas B 4¾s'69 G	105	105	105
3 Cons Gas B 4¾s '69G	105	105	105
16 Cons Gas B 4s '81	98¾	98½	98¾
1 Cons Gas Util 6s '43A	64	64	64
13 Consum Pow 4½s '58	104¾	104¾	104¾
41 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	83⅝	83¼	83¼
7 East Util Inv 5s'54 A	53	52½	52½
1 Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	103½	103½	103½
6 Elec Pow & Lt 5s 2030	84	83¾	84
2 Empire O & R 5½s'42	58	58	58
25 Fed Water 5½s'54	71	71	71
4 Firestone Cot M 5s'48	81	81	81
2 Fisk Rub 5½s'31	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Fla Pow & Lt 5s'54	85½	85½	85½
2 Garlock Pack 6s'39	88	88	88
5 Gatineau Pow 6s'41	80	79¾	80
1 Gen Rayon 6s'48 A	43	43	43
8 Geo Pow 5s '67	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
15 Gillette 5s '40	93½	93½	93½
1 Grand Trunk 6½s'36	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Guan Inv 5s'48 A	50	50	50
6 Gulf St Ut 5s'56 A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Hood Rub 5½s'36	5½	54½	54½
2 Hous Lt & P 4½s'78 D	99	99	99
2 Hudson Bay 6s'35	71	71	71
1 Hygrade Foods 6s'49 A	48¼	48¼	48¼
11 Ill P & Lt 5s '56 C	98½	98	98
3 Ill Pow & Lt 6s'53 A	104¾	104½	104½
1 Indnapls P&L 5s'57 A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Insull Util Inv 6s'40 B	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
2 Interl Pw Sec 6½ C'55	87½	87½	87½
1 Int Pow S 6½s B '54	102	102	102
1 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	74	74	74
2 Int Tel 5s '61 A	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Inters Pow 6s '52	74	73	74
26 Inters Pow 5s '57	85½	84	84
1 Iowa-Neb L & P 5s '57	95½	95½	95½
2 Iowa Pub Ser 5s '57	98½	98½	98½
2 Jersey C P&L 5s'47 B	103	103	103
2 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Lib McN & L 5s '42	93	93	93
11 Louis P & L 5s '57	102	102	102
6 Mass Gas 5s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Mich Asso Tel 5s '61 A	94	94	94
1 Mid W Util 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Mid W Util 5s '35	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
10 Minn P&L 4½s '78	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
7 MissRivFuel 6s'44xw	91	91	91
7 Miss Riv Pow 5s '51	105⅛	104⅜	104⅜
3 Narragansett 5s '57	103	103	103
8 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	87⅛	86⅜	86⅜
5 Nat Steel 5s '56	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
9 N E G&E 5s '50	93	91⅜	92
1 NE G&E 5s '48	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2 NE G&E 5s '47	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2 NE Pw 5½s '54	88	88	88
11 NY P&L 4½s '67	100⅜	100	100¼
7 NindPubSer 5s'66C	104	104	104
2 NorOhP&L 5½s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 NorStPow 6½s '33	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 Nat State Pow 4½s '61	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Nor Tex Ut 7s '35 xw	97	97	97
6 Ohio Edison 5s '60	104	104	104
2 Oklahoma G&E 5s '50	104	104	104
10 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pac P&L 5s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4 Pac West Oil 6½s '43	58	57⅜	57⅜
3 Penn Cen P&L 4½s '77	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Penn Od Ed 5½s '59 B	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Penn O P&L 5½s '54A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Penn P&L 4½s '81	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Penn Wat&P 4½s '68B	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
17 Peop L&P 5s '79 ww	56	52⅜	53
5 Phil El Pw 5½s '72	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
15 Pug SdP&L 4½s D '50	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Pug So P&L 5s '50 C	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Republic Gas 6s '45	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1 SanAntPubSer 5s'58B	100	100	100
2 Servel Inc 5s '48	78	78	78
3 ShawingW&P4½s'67A	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3 ShawingW&P4½s'70D	97	97	97
11 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	104	103⅜	103⅜
8 So Cal Ed 5s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 So Cal Ed 5s '52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 So'n Nat Gas 6s '44	65	62	62
2 Sou'west N Gas 6s'45	36	36	36
1 Stand G&E 6s'35	100	100	100
9 Stand G&E 6s'35 conv	101	100⅛	100⅛
2 Stand G&E 6s'51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
6 Stand G&E 6s'66	97⅛	97	97⅛
2 Stand P&Lt 6s'57	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Swift & Co 5s'40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Tex El Serv 5s'60	100⅛	100	100
1 Tex Gas Util 6s'45	49	49	49
1 Tex P&Lt 5s'56	102½	102½	102½
37 Tri Util 5s'79	39⅜	34	36
2 Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Un Lt&P 6½s'74	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Un Lt&P 5½'59	104	104	104
1 Un Lgt&Ry 5½s'52	89	89	89
6 Un Lgt&Ry 6s'52 A	107¾	107	107¾
1 U S Rub 6s'33	87	87	87
1 U S Rub 6½s '38	60	60	60
3 Utah Pow&Lt 4½s '44	98	98	98
5 Valvoline Oil 7s '37	91	91	91
2 Virg Pub Serv 6s '46	92	92	92
1 Cirg P Ser 5½s '46 A	96	96	96
5 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	55	55	55
10 Wisc P&L 5s '58 F	102¾	102¾	102¾
FOREIGN BONDS			
10 Bogota Mtg 7s '47	60	60	60
10 Buen Aires Pv 7½s '47	75¼	75	75
14 Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	79¼	79¼	79¼
3 Den Mtg Bk 5s '72 IX	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
5 Europ Elec 6½s '65 xw	69&	69	69
9 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	76	74¼	76
3 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	66	66	66
10 Hamburg El 5½s '38	72	71	71
2 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	79	79	79
1 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A xw	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Netherlands 6s '72 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	68	68	68
3 Saxon Pub Wks 5s '32	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
7 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	74½	74¼	74¼
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	77½	77½	77½

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. A—Plus 10 per cent in stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
July	.58⅜	.59	.57⅝	.57⅝	— ⅛
Sept.	.58	.58⅝	.57⅛	.57⅛	—1
Dec.	.61⅜	.62	.60⅞	.60⅞	— ⅜
Corn					
July	.56⅛	.57⅜	.56⅛	.57	+ ½
Sept.	.52⅛	.52⅞	.52⅛	.52¼	unch
Dec.	.46¼	.46⅜	.45⅜	.45¾	— ⅜
Oats					
July	.26	.26⅛	.25⅜	.25⅜	
Sept.	.26½	.26⅜	.26⅜	.26⅜	
Dec.	.29	.29⅛	.29	.29	
Lard					
July	7.85	8.02	7.85	8.00	
Sept.	7.95	8.10	7.95	8.10	
Oct.	8.08	8.08	8.05	8.07	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
July	.52⅜	.51⅛	.51⅜
September	.52¾	.51⅝	.51⅝
December	.56¼	.55¼	.55½

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
July	.61⅞	.61	.61⅛
October	.63	.62⅛	.62⅛
December	.64	.63⅛	.63⅛

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK.

Stocks: Heavy; rails lead moderate decline.

Bonds: Irregular; Germans improve.

Curb: Steady; changes small.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; German mark easy.

Cotton: Steady; less favorable weather.

Sugar: Easy; poor spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; increased arrivals new wheat.

Corn: Barely steady; favorable rains Kansas.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Lower.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND, FIRST PREFERRED STOCK

By vote of the Board of Trustees, pursuant to Chapter 159 of the Special Acts of 1918, the Company on July 1st, 1931, will pay a semi-annual dividend rental of $4.00 to the holders of each share of First Preferred stock of the Company then of record on the books of the Company.

DIVIDEND, PREFERRED STOCK

By a vote of the Board of Trustees, pursuant to Chapter 159 of the Special Acts of 1918, the Company on July 1st, 1931, will pay a semi-annual dividend rental of $3.50 to the holders of each share of Preferred stock of the Company then of record on the books of the Company.

DIVIDEND, COMMON STOCK

By a vote of the Board of Trustees, pursuant to Chapter 159 of the Special Acts of 1918, the Company on July 1st, 1931, will pay a quarterly dividend rental of $1.50 to the holders of each share of Common stock of the Company then of record on the books of the Company.

H. L. WILSON, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of the Company have called a Special Meeting of the stockholders to be held on June 30, 1931, and have voted that the transfer books will be closed from the close of business Thursday, June 18, 1931, until the opening of business Tuesday, July 7, 1931, and therefore no transfers of the capital stock of the Company may be made between these two dates.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

42 Washington Street BOSTON

Deposits Received by Mail

INTEREST BEGINS IN THIS MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

JUNE 22

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Two Distinct Bond Markets

THE bond market today is a house divided, though not necessarily against itself. It appears there are two bond markets. A current study of bonds shows that the market for highest-grade issues never was better than at present. This market is one of the bright spots in the financial situation, it is pointed out. Other classes of bonds fare not so well, however. There appears to be a lack of interest in medium-grade issues. Not only are there two bond markets, but each of them is influenced by an entirely different set of factors, students of finance declare. The dominating factor in the high-grade bond market is money rates. The lower-grade market is influenced more directly by business conditions.

Canners Consider a Can't

To can or not to can—that is the question facing canneries this year, a report from Los Angeles indicates. There is still a considerable volume of canned goods unsold. Operations in this industry when the canning season begins are expected to be only sufficient to enable packers of brand goods to keep their wares and brands before the public. Dried fruit inventories are in better shape, however, and it is felt probable a large pack of dried fruit will be made the coming season.

A Ladder for Fish

Columbia River salmon have been famous for some time. They don't need additional publicity. For this reason it is felt that the ladder climbing that now occupies thousands of these fish isn't being done for the benefit of press agents. The salmon are leaping up a 500-foot ladder to surmount a huge dam which is being erected across the Columbia River at Rock Island, Wash. The dam forms a barrier between the fish and their spawning grounds. When Stone & Webster filed plans to dam the river as part of a power development, the firm received official consent, only after engineers gave assurance that they would provide means for the salmon to get upstream. The fish ladders are placed on either side of the river. They are 20 feet wide and built in one-foot steps with a series of pools. Water flows down the steps and the fish leap up them.

Viewing the Prospects

Expressions of opinion on the probable course of this week's stock market show the earmarks of growing conservatism. One investment house this morning said it believed the current upward move in stock prices had considerably further to run. But others favored buying only on declines, and were inclined toward a policy of profit-taking, should further advances occur. It is pointed out that the market has already made a substantial forward move from recent low levels. A continuance of this strength is felt to depend upon the public at large, rather than upon support from the professionals.

C. W. M.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last June 15	Last June 13
10	Am & Cont	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
395	Am T&T	171¼	169	169	168⅝
10	Amoskeag	8½	8¼	8½	..
400	Andes Pet	15	15	15	..
110	Bos El	88	88	88	88
10	Bos El pf	102	102	102	..
15	Bos El 1 pf	112½	112½	112½	112
65	Bos El 2 pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102⅛
11	Bos & Alb	180½	180½	180½	..
5	Bro Durrell	5	5	5	..
20	Brown pf	22	22	22	25
1035	Cal & Hec	6⅛	6	6	6
*20	E G&P pf	84	84	84	89
69	Edison Elec	238	235	236	235
125	First Nat S	52⅝	52	52⅝	..
385	Gen Capital	27¼	27½	27¼	..
5	E G&P pr pf	85½	85½	85½	89
75	Gilchrist	5⅞	5	5⅞	..
10	Hathaway A	27	27	27	..
5	Hathaway	90	90	90	..
3	Jenk Tel	3¾	3½	3½	..
360	Nat Ser	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜
40	Nash	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26
29	NE Tel	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜
20	New Riv pf	50	50	50	..
925	No Butte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
5	Old Colony	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	..
50	Pocahontas	10	10	10	..
90	Quincy Min	5	5	5	5
55	Shawmut	13⅜	13½	13¾	13
96	Stone Web	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	30⅞
25	Suli Mach	12	12	12	..
380	Swift & Co	26¼	26	26	25¼
10	Torrington	40	40	40	40
448	Uni Shoe	51¼	50½	50⅞	50¼
80	Uni Gas	7⅛	7	7	..
55	Util Hyd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
60	War Bros	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜

*Ex-dividend.

GASOLINE PRICE CUT IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, June 15—Standard Oil Company of Indiana has reduced service station price of Stanolind blue or competitive grade of gasoline to 8.4 cents a gallon from 9.9 cents in the St. Louis district. Prices of other grades remain unchanged.

MORE STABILITY IS DEVELOPING IN STEEL TRADE

Strength in Non-Ferrous Market May Be Precursor of Commodity Price Rise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, June 15—The non-ferrous metal markets have been stronger, and concerted price advances in most of the major metals have taken place for the first time this spring.

Zinc is $4 to $5 a ton higher than recently. The price of platinum has been raised in spectacular fashion 100 per cent. The price of tin has been raised 1 cent a pound. Though lead prices are no higher, business is better. Copper is weak but sales are rising.

In the depression of 1921 and 1922 non-ferrous metals, textiles and farm products were the first to advance in price after the corner had been turned, having started to rise in fact six months before commodities generally had touched bottom. It is hoped, therefore, that the recent rise in non-ferrous metal prices is an indication that the present depression is about over.

More Stability Seen

In the steel industry prices have not advanced as yet, but declines in virtually all departments are more moderate and the industry has a greater element of stability.

Operating rates are dropping one point weekly, contrasted with three points weekly in mid-May. Price declines are very gradual and few in number. The operating rate in virtually all districts is near the same figure, averaging 39 per cent of capacity, which again carries out the idea of greater stability.

Steel sales by the jobbers are holding up at a constant rate, another indicator of steadiness. It has been suggested that declines in the steel trade have reached an irreducible minimum, that a certain amount of steel must be bought to maintain civilization irrespective of depression or boom times, and that this constant volume of steel has been reached in the decline.

The most notable decline in steel buying is on the part of the automobile makers, who are experiencing sharp curtailment of production. The output the first week in June was 15 per cent less than for the last week in May, and it looks like a dull summer in the auto trade.

Structural Demand Good

The railroads are purchasing little steel now. There were only 20 freight cars ordered in May, which is probably the low record for a month. The largest outstanding inquiry from a railroad involves 25,000 tons of structural steel for a bridge at Henderson, Ky., for the Louisville & Nashville, on which bids will be opened today.

Fabricated structural steel business holds up to normal, and were all lines of steel consumption as active, operations for the industry as a whole would be over 70 per cent instead of under 40 per cent. There are 12 new projects in structurals requiring 1000 tons or more each. The railroad bridge, mentioned above, is the largest. Second in size is a bank and office building in the New York financial district, requiring 12,000 tons.

The largest structural steel award of the last week was 25,000 tons for the Marshall Field estate building at Chicago, let to the McClintic-Marshall Company. Highway bridges continue the largest single class of structural lettings.

College buildings as a class are next conspicuous. Post offices will also be an important outlet over the rest of the year. Such a building is to be constructed shortly at Kansas City, Mo., taking nearly 5000 tons of steel.

Canadian Competition

The American steel makers are somewhat concerned with developments in Canada. The new Canadian tariff places a higher duty on some forms of steel and lower duties on others. In other words, what steel items Canada makes generally carry a higher duty, while needed raw materials carry a lower tariff.

What is perhaps of more concern is the active campaign on the part the British Steel Export Association for a larger share of Canadian business, stating quite openly that their intent is to win Canadian business away from Americans.

For instance, the British recently sold 1000 tons of plates to the Toronto Iron Works, a piece of business which would normally have gone to American mills. For several years more American steel exports have gone to Canada than to any other foreign country. In a selling contest into Canada, the United States would have the advantage as to geographical position; the British as to low costs of production.

Pig iron demand continues quiet along the Atlantic seaboard. The center of chief activity has shifted from New England to Maryland. One consumer there bought 1500 tons of iron recently, while another is inquiring for 1000 to 2000 tons. A cargo of 1500 tons of Cleveland iron recently arrived in the Chicago district, selling about 50 cents a ton under the Chicago quotation.

Non-Ferrous Markets

Consumers and dealers in steel scrap are more ready to contract for the metal, showing confidence that prices are at bottom. A steel mill which had not been in the market for scrap for several months came into the market during the last week.

Copper was the exception to the stronger situation generally among the metals. When the May statistics appeared on Friday, showing an increase of nearly 31,000 tons in surplus stocks of refined metal, the price of the metal became depressed, selling as low as 7⅞ cents a pound on the part of second hands, the lowest price on record. First hands were selling at 8 cents. Export sales of copper for the week and in fact for the first fortnight of the month, have been the best so far this spring.

Lead sales are decidedly better. One leading producer sold more metal near the end of the week for any time in a year. All lines of consumers were purchasing and all parts of the country were heard from.

Zinc business has also been brisk with the principal demand from the makers of galvanized steel. As high as 3.45 cents a pound, East St. Louis, was paid for zinc for August shipment compared with a price of 3.20 cents 10 days ago.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p.m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	87	86¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	69¾	69¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	65½	64
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	64½	63
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103⅛	103⅛
Amer & For Pw 5s 2030	76½	76⅜
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	98⅛	97½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	77⅝	77⅝
Amer Nat Gas 6½ '42	26	25
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102⅞	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅞	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108⅝	108½
Amer T&T 5s '65	108⅞	108⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅝	110½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76⅞	76½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65⅛	64¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	101	100⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113½	113⅛
Atlanta & Charl AL4½s	99¼	99¼
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	43	43
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96¾	96¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88	88
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102⅛	102⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	99	98¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100¼	100
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	89⅛	89
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	102	101⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103⅛	103½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	101	101
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	107⅞	107½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109¼	109¼
Ben Ind Loan 6s	98½	98½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	99	98¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99	98½
Bos NY 4s	83⅛	83⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn-Man sf 6s '68	102	101⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	121½	121½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	105	105
Bwy & S A & F C pf	5	5
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	103¼	103¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	95¼	95¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	92⅞	92⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103	103
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106⅛	106⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106¼	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106⅝	106⅜
Can North 4½s '35	103	102¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	120⅞	120⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	113	113
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¼	87
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	99¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅝	99½
Can Pacific 5s '44	106	105½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	106½	103¼
Carolina Clin & O 6½s	70	70
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97⅞	97⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	39½	39
Ches Corp 5s '47	96⅞	96¼
Ches & O 4½s B	101¾	101¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '43	91¾	91¾
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	109¼	109¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	34½	34½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66	65¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	72½	72½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	92¾	92¾
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	80	80
Chicago M&StP col 4¾s	95¾	95¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	22⅝	22
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	60¾	60½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	83½	82
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	74	73
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	106	106
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93½	93
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	82½	82¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	76¾	76
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s' 60	70	70
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s' 62	104	103½
Chile Copper 5s '47	86½	85½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98⅛	98⅛
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	105	105
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	104	104
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99	99
Clev Short Line 4½s' 61	104	104
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	111⅛	111⅛
Colonial Oil 6s '38	54	53¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb	97	96¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97½	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99⅝	99½
Con Gas 4½s' 51	102⅛	101⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s' 50	40	39
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106⅛	106⅛
Conn Ry & Lt 4½s '57 A	103	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85½	85½
Cuba RR 6s '36	64½	64½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¾	97¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104	104
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	53¼	53¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	105	105¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	85¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105½	105¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	76½	76¼
Erie RR gen lien	75½	75¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	75½	74½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	17½	17½
Gal Hou & Hend 5s '33	90⅝	90½
Gannett 6s '43	74	74
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98⅛	98⅛
Gen Electric 3½s '42	99½	99⅛
Gen Hot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	102⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102⅝	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	93	93
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	83½	83⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	47	46¾
Goodrich 6s '45	63⅛	63
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	86⅝	86¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108⅞	108⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113	113
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97½	97⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97⅝	97⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104	104
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110⅝
Gulf States Steel 5s '42	53½	52½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88½	88⅛
Hudson Coal 5s '62	57½	57
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99⅝	99½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅞	102½
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	78½	78½
Ind. Limestone 6s '41	36	35
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95¾	95½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93⅛	93
Inter Hydro El 6s '4.	72½	71¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	93⅞	92⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	88½	88⅛
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	73¼	72¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73¼	72½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	61	61
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92½	92
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	84¾	84¾
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	77	77
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	49	49
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	77⅛	77⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	70	70
Int Paper 6s '55	45	45
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	79½	78
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88⅞	88⅜
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	86	85½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	92½	92½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	52	51½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106⅝	106⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	89¼	88
Kings Co El 4s '49	83	82½
Kings Co El 5s '37	105	105
Laclede Gas rfg 5s 34	103½	103½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	85¼	85¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	40	39¾
Lehigh Cal (Pa) con 4s 2003	87½	87½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 20.3	98¾	98¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	192½	102½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	96¼	96¼
Long Island deb 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47	47
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98⅛	98⅛
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	88¼	88¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58⅝	58⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94⅞	94⅞
Meade 6s '45 ww	70	70
Metro Edison 4½s '68	102⅝	102⅝
Metro Water 5½s '50	47¼	45
Mich Cen 4½s '79	102½	101¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103⅞	103⅞
Min & StL con 5s '34	16	14
Min StP & SSM 6½s	95	95
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	81¼	81¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	76	76
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	62	60
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	84¾	84¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	84¾	84⅛
Mo Pac 5s I '81	85¼	84⅛
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	72½	71
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Montana Power 5s '62 D	102½	102½

	High	Low
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100½	100½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	68	67¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	84½	84½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	101½	101¼
Morris & Essex 5s '55	106⅝	106⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101¼	101¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106⅝	106⅝
New Jer Pow 4½s	103⅝	103⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91⅝	91⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92	92
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85	85
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94	94
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101½	101½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	99⅛	99⅛
NYC&HR 4½s N	98⅝	98⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104½	104¼
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	98⅝	98⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	89	89
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	96¼	96
NY Dock Co 5s '38	60¼	60
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	80¾	80¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94½	94
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105½	105½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53½	52½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	3⅜	3¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105	105
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109	109
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅝	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105⅞
N Trap Rock 6s '46	93	93
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105	105
Norf Southern rfg A '61	19¾	19¾
Norf & W div 4s 4'4	99⅝	99⅝
North Am Co 5½s	103⅝	103⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	31½	31½
North Am Co 5s '61	100¼	100
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101½	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅝	103⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107¼	107¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¾	68½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97 reg	94¼	94
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	95	95
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110½	110½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	104
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	96	96
Otis Steel 6s '41	80	79⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106½	106½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31¾	31½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	80¾	80½
Paramount Pam Las 6s '47	91	90
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	81	81
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99¾	99¾
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	100¼	100¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95¾	95
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101	101
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102	102
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104½	104½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	110	109¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅝
Penn Railroad gold 4½s	96⅞	96½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	88	88
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	61	60
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103	102⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99½	99½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅞	101⅞
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	90	89½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	105	104¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 4s 1970	99¾	99½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	79	78
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75¾	75¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	93⅞	93⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	74	73½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	75	75
Rock I Rr&Lou 4½s '34	92	91⅞
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99	99
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	96¾	96⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	67	66¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	56½	56
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	100¼	100¼
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	53	53
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108	108
Seabd AL 6s	12	12
Seabd All Fla Rl 6s A '35	10	9¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83¼	82
Shell Union 5s '47	71	70⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71	70⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71	70⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '42	10	8⅝
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	105¾	105¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	63½	63½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88½	88¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92⅝	92½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100½	100⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	45	45
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106	106
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	92¾	92⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94	94
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92¼	92
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100⅝	100⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80	79
Southern Ry gen 5s '94	107⅝	107½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	104⅞	103⅞
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	107¾	107⅝
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	108⅛	108⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	98⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	51⅛	51⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	94½	94½
Texas Corp 5s '44	93⅛	92¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	108½	108¼
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	94¾	94
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53¾	53⅝
Third Ave 5s '37	99½	99½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	40⅝	39⅞
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	50	50
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf	73	73
Ulster & Del 5s	44	44
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101½	101½
Union Pacific 4s '68	94½	94½
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	50	50
US Rubber Co 5s '47	63½	63
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	64	63½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	71½	71⅛
Vanadium 5s	79	78
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106¼	106
Wabash RR 4½s '78	61	60
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102	102
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	98	98
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	48¾	46
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅝	105⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	93½	93⅛
Western Maryland 5½s '77	88	88
Western Union 5s '51	101¾	101
Western Union col 5s '38	104	104
Western Union 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Western Union 5s '60	100½	100⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	87⅞	87½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	102⅞
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	55	55
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	98¼	98¼
Youngstown Sheet B 5s '78	98	97¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun15	Last Jun13
3½s '47	102.21	102.20	102.21	102.19
1st 4¼s '47	103.14	103.12	103.12	103.12
4th 4¼s '38	105.10	104.29	104.29	104.31
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20
US 3⅜s '43 Jan	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20
US 3⅜s '47	103.80	103.80	103.80	103.80
US 3¾s '56	107.14	107.14	107.14	107.14
US 4s '4	109.15	109.15	109.15	109.15

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53	50⅛
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	97½	97½
Akershus 5s '63	95¾	95¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	73	75

	High	Low
Antioquia 7s A '45	[illegible]	60¼
Antwerp 5s '58	103	102
Argentine Gov 6s '5.	70⅝	70⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	79	77¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	79	78¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	78⅝	78½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	78⅝	78⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	78⅝	78⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	78⅝	78⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	77	77
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	78⅝	77½
Australia 4½s '56	55½	55½
Australia 5s '55	63⅛	63⅛
Australia 5s '57	63⅛	63⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	85½	84⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106⅝	106⅝
Austria Hydro 6½s	83	81½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	89⅝	89⅝
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	74	73¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅝	104
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109¾	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¾	114⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅝	109¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	61½	61
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	70½	70½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	71	68
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	6	63½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	66⅝	6
Berlin Elec 6s '55	60	58
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	14½	14
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	15	15
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	25	25
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	49	48
Brazil 6½s '26-57	48½	47⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	48	46⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	66⅛	65
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	63	63
Budapest (City) 6s '62	64½	62⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	61⅛	60
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	62	61½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	69	69
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	60	60
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103	103
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96¾	96¼
Canada '52	107	107
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	55⅛	55⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	59½	57
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	58	58
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	59	58½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	59	58
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	60	60
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	59⅝	59
Chilean Loan 7s '60	52¼	52⅛
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	70	70
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	61½	61½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	59	59
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	51	51
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	63	61⅛
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93	93¾
Cogenhagen (City 5s '52	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94⅞	94⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	53⅛	53⅛
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	56	55¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	98¾	98½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106⅛	106⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97	97
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	85	85
Dresden 7s '45	80	80
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103½	103
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Finland 5½s '58	78¼	78¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	82	82
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	87	87
Finnish A 6½s '54	78	78
Finnish B 6½s '54	80	80
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103	103
Frankfort 6½s '53	64½	64½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118⅛	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	85	83
German 7s '49	96½	95
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	76½	74½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	68½	67½
Gem Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	68½	67½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	80	77
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	69½	68
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	72¾	72
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	74	74
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	85½	85⅛
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	85¾	85¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	66⅛	64½
Graz 8s '54	95½	94
Greek 6s '68	84	83
Greek 7s '64	96½	96½
Hamburg 6s '46	80	99¾
Hansa 6s '39 ww	68¾	61¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	68¾	64¾
Hungary Mtg 7s	71	71
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 A	82	81¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	81	81
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	75½	75½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	66⅛	64¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96⅝	96⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Italy (King 7s '51	99½	99¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅝	93⅝
Jap (Con Pwrr) 7s '44	100	99½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	87¾	87¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107⅛	107⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	78½	78¼
Karstadt 6s '43	50	50
Krueger G Toll 5s '59	90	88⅞
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	86	80
Medellin 6½s '54	47¾	47¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	99⅛	98½
Mex 4s small A '04	5½	5
Mex 5s large A	7⅛	7½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85	84¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	38¾	38
Mina Geraes 6½s '59	37	36
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	62⅝	62½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	70¼	70½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105	104¼
New South Wales 5s '57	60⅝	59¼
New South Wales 5s '58	59⅝	59⅛
North German Lloyd 6s' 47	78¾	78⅝
Norway (King) 5s' 63	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 5½s' 65	103¼	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	108⅝	108⅝
Norway (King) 6' 52	108⅝	108⅝
Norwegian El 6½s '57	97	96
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	95	94¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101¼	101⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107	106⅞
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	25	26
Peru (Gov) 6s' 60	18¼	16⅝
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	18	18
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	32	32
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	72½	72
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	78⅝	77¼
Porto Alc (City) 6s '61	50	49
Prussia 6½s '51	73⅝	73⅛

Big Swedish Firm To Work Full Time

A HOPEFUL sign in the midst of current world trade problems is a report from the S. K. F. Company in Gothenburg, Sweden, one of the world's leading manufacturers of ball and roller bearings, that the factory of the company will now return to full-time work.

During the winter the S. K. F. has worked only four days a week, but before the end of this month the entire staff will again be working six days.

Since the company is in close touch with industries in most countries and directly influenced by general industrial conditions this report is looked upon as reassuring.

	High	Low
Prussia 6s '52	70⅝	69½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	72¾	72¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	86⅛	86⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	73½	73
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 ww	68⅛	67
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 xw	68	68
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 55 ww	68	67
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	59¾	59¾
Rheinelbe 7s '46	77⅛	76
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	33¼	33¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	66	66
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86	85
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104½	104½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	88⅝	88⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅛	94⅛
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	38⅛	38⅛
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	50	50
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	32	32
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	71¾	71¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	55	55
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	49⅝	49
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	69	69
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	72¾	72½
Siene (Dept) 7s '42	107	107
Serb Cor & Slov 7s '62	80	79½
Siemens 7s '35	96½	95
Silesia Bk 6s '47	66	66
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	54	54
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	83½	83½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105¾	105
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106⅝	106¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95¾	95¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	86	85¾
Tyrol 7s '52	87⅛	87
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	108	107⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	61	59⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	63	60
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	66	65⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	84	84
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	67	66⅛
Vienna 6s '52	88¼	88
Venetian Mgt Bs 7s '52	99¾	99¾
Warsaw 7s '58	57	57
Westphalia El 6s '53	60½	60⅛
Wurttemberg 7s '56	82	82
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99⅞	99¾

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 15—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .90	$ .90	$1.16¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.70¼	.70¼	.93¼
Oats, 2 white	.38	.38	.49
Flour	4.75	4.80	5.75
Beef, family	12.75	13.00	26.50
Pork	22.00	22.00	32.00
Lard	.0665	.0835	.1020
Cotton, mid-up	.0870	.0835	.1395
Zinc	.0340	.0320	.0452½
Iron	17.26	17.26	19.76
Steel, bil, Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.08	.08¼	.12¼
Tin	.2305	.2240	.2945
Rubber	.0612½	.0637½	.1200
Sugar	.0445	.0435	.0450
Lead	.0375	.0375	.0550
Print cloth	.0350	.0362½	.0425

TRADING IN SILVER FUTURES

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Animated bidding marked the opening today in the National Metal Exchange of the first regularly established market in the United States for the trading in silver futures. The first sale of three August contracts of 25,000 ounces each was made by Jerome N. Lewine, of Henry Hentz & Co., president of the National Raw Silk Exchange, to J. Chester Cuppia, of E. A. Pierce & Co., at 26.85 cents an ounce. The price was slightly higher than the New York spot price of 26½ cents an ounce today.

BANKS REDUCE INTEREST

CLEVELAND, June 15—Cleveland banks will reduce interest rate ½ of 1 per cent July 1. This is the second reduction this year and will bring the rate to 3 per cent on savings deposits and 1½ per cent on checking account balances.

WHEAT MARKET MOSTLY LOWER THAN WEEK AGO

Canadian Crop Reports Factor—Foreign Markets Steady—Corn Uneven

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 15 — Canadian wheat developments afforded a fair measure of support for the wheat market last week, but the reaction of the trade to a bullish Government report on spring wheat was discouraging to the bulls, prices being lower than a week ago, except for June wheat, which was 4⅛ cents higher.

The bullish enthusiasm based on early week reports from Canada was modified by the scattered showers which fell on several different days in various parts of the western provinces. The heaviest rains were in sections which needed them less than the other districts, where the precipitation was extremely light.

The reports from Canada were generally of a pessimistic kind, as the precipitation is still only about one-third of the normal rainfall since the first of April, and recent rainfall has been sufficient only to give temporary relief. It is a question whether the crop will be able to withstand the hardships of the summer with so poor a start.

Our spring wheat on the basis of a sensationally low condition given by the Government has a promise for about 185,000,000 bushels. This helps to modify bearish sentiment induced by prospects for a winter wheat crop of 649,000,000 bushels. Opinion in regard to the Canadian crop is suggestive at present of a yield of from 250,000,000 to 275,000,000 bushels, contrasted with 398,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Naturally heavy soaking rains would alter the situation in spring wheat materially, if they should come within the next week or so.

Foreign markets have held fairly steady with a better demand for old hard winter wheats, while the present outlook for European crops outside of Russia is for fair average yields. Russian spring wheat seeding, according to Soviet reports, is well ahead of last season, while other reports indicate the acreage will be about the same as in 1930.

The extent of the Russian surplus is a matter of conjecture. Yields in that country may not be of the bumper variety of last year. Australia has reduced its visible supply to 44,000,000 bushels, which is slightly less than a year ago, in spite of the much larger crop, and it is expected the acreage this season will be reduced 25 to 30 per cent.

Speculative trade is still of moderate volume. Bear leaders apparently are counting on pressure from the new crop to give them a chance to cover their lines.

Corn has been irregular. The July has been given support on the dips, on the theory that storage room will be small, and that there will be no big run of corn. Shipping business is still being held in check by the abundance of cheap substitute feeds. Crop news is favorable, the crop having about an average starting time, with plenty of moisture at the present.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is, therefore, placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. Pwr.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February	76.1	131.5
March	75.9	131.8
April	74.4	134.5
May	71.4	142.0
June, week ended June 5	70.0	142.9
June, week ended June 12	69.7	143.5

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO.

LONDON, June 15—Pamphlet report of Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net profit of £4,898,752 after expenses and other charges, equal, after 5 per cent first preferred and 7 per cent second preferred dividend requirements, to 17.54 per cent on the £24,121,361 ordinary stock, compared with £6,483,386, or 25.01 per cent, on the ordinary stock in 1929.

SHUBERT THEATER BOND DEFAULT

Interest due on the 6 per cent debentures of Shubert Theater Corporation will not be paid today, the company states. A plan for meeting the situation is now being prepared and is likely to be announced within a few days. The debentures are due June 15, 1942, and are outstanding in amount of $6,450,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF MOTORCAR BUSINESS HIGHLY IRREGULAR

DETROIT, June 15—Motor business is very spotty. Sales are good in some sections. Production is strong with a few producers. A producer of low-priced cars is rapidly building up production of a new model, which will be in the limelight shortly with free-wheeling.

July will be the lowest July in output in many years. This will be due in part to absence of new models by Buick and Chrysler, heretofore traditional midsummer offerers; also to the fact that Ford Motor Company will be permitting assembly lines to catch up with production earlier in the year. But it will mean the industry will emerge from July and go into the fall with relatively fewer unsold cars than in many years.

It is not yet definite, however, that Ford Motor Company will have a vacation shut-down in July.

A perusal of 1921 files reveals that conditions in the motor industry are much better today.

In 1921 General Motors was financially embarrassed; Maxwell (now Chrysler) was peddling notes over the country to get enough money to start production; Packard had preferred stock and a note issue; practically all companies were in debt to the banks where now they are loaning money. Ford was supposed to be hard up and shipped out his inventory to pay a loan. He has $300,000,000 cash today. From production of 1,682,000 vehicles in 1921, following 2,231,000 in 1920, output jumped to 2,646,000 in 1922 and 4,180,000 in 1923.

AMERICAN STORES CO.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15—Tonnage sales of American Stores Company for 21 weeks of 1931 were ahead of 1930, although dollar sales were somewhat less owing to lower prices. The company is continuing intensive rather than extensive development and devoting efforts to building up the Johnstown (Pa.) and upper New Jersey territories it entered some time ago and new territory around Syracuse, N. Y., entered last year.

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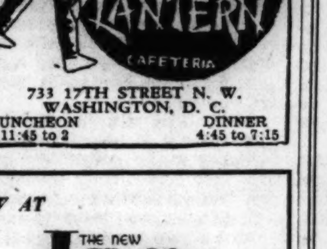
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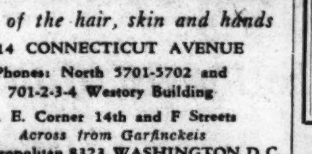
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Petit Jean's Pipe of Peace

By MABEL FITZGERALD

PETIT JEAN was feeling very upset, yet there was really no reason for it. It was a lovely summer's afternoon, almost too perfect if you have to go shopping, and that was just what Petit Jean had to do, with numbers of commissions that Petite Maman had given him. Such a list it was, oh dear! when one might be helping to bring in the cows from the meadow, or to turn the hay in the hayloft down at the farm.

Petit Jean took his basket and Petite Maman's instructions, and set off, none too cheerfully, for the village.

"Don't forget my silk ribbon," called Petite Maman after him, as he ran off down the hill.

Petit Jean kept repeating to himself, "Silk ribbon, silk ribbon," as he stumped along, but his thoughts were full of other things, and after he had bought the bread, and the sugar, and the rice, and had turned home again, he was almost at the foot of the hill before he realized that the ribbon had been forgotten. He would have to go back. No chance now of tossing the hay or helping to bring in the cows from the top meadow, for the afternoon was already well advanced, and the work at the farm would be finished by the time he got home.

There was no help for it, however, and Petit Jean turned resolutely back to the village again. Old Mère Patou sold the ribbons as well as clothing, toys, sweets and other things, and when Petit Jean came into the shop she was busy measuring out some sweets and did not see him. When her customer had gone she exclaimed, "Why, Petit Jean, is that you? I've got something for you to take home."

Mère Patou's Gift

When she had cut off the piece of ribbon and handed him the parcel, she turned to the shelf where the toys were, and took down a wooden stick. It was painted a beautiful soft green, and on the side farthest from Petit Jean was a row of little holes, the stick itself being hollow.

"Take it, Petit Jean," said old Mère Patou, "and play tunes on it."

"What kind of tunes?" said Petit Jean, looking at the stick curiously.

"What kind of tunes? Well, I don't know. You might try some of those you know already. Listen now." And old Mère Patou put the slender pipe to her lips, moved her fingers rapidly up and down the little holes, and gave the first verse of "Allons enfants de la patrie," with great effect.

"That is not a very good tune though," said Mère Patou smiling as she gave the pipe back to Petit Jean; "it is a war tune; you must try and make better tunes than that."

"Perhaps," said Petit Jean thoughtfully. "I will try and make a special tune of my own," he added, his little face eager with smiles. "Thank you so much, good Mère Patou, for giving me a flute for my very own."

"It is nothing. Let it be your little pipe of peace," she said laughing, as she waved him from the doorway of the shop.

All his troubles forgotten, Petit Jean's legs flew along the road and up the hill, for he could hardly wait to show Petite Maman his new toy. Now the long summer days seemed all too short. For when he was not actually working down at the farm, or doing commissions for Petite Maman, Petit Jean was trying out tunes on the little green pipe.

Sometimes in the top meadow, with the glorious sun pouring down and the cows quietly at rest beneath the shade of the old elm, Petit Jean would sit in the cool of the hedge shadows, and placing the pipe to his lips strive to get the tune he wanted. Gradually the melody took form and shape, and Petit Jean wandered along piping, or sat half thoughtfully with the instrument to his lips.

One still night, when the summer sky was full of stars and a quietness hung over the woods and meadows, Petit Jean played to Petite Maman as she sat in the porch, gently rocking herself to and fro.

"Why, Petit Jean," she said, "it sounds very wonderful, that little pipe of yours. Sometimes it is like the voices of children crying out for happiness."

"Perhaps it is that," said Petit Jean.

"But sometimes," continued Petite Maman thoughtfully, it is quiet—quiet, but so quiet it is like the hush of a summer day, the lazy droning of bees in the flowers, a light breeze touching the tops of the trees, or the shimmering heat of the sun hanging over the yellow corn."

"Perhaps it is that," Petit Jean replied again.

"And yet sometimes when you play," continued Petite Maman, "I seem to see a marketplace, with many people very busy buying and selling, without jostling or selfish bargaining, just happily talking, at peace with one another. All these things I seem to think of when you play, Petit Jean."

"Yes," laughed Petit Jean happily, "my pipe is all that. Perhaps some day I will make a tune that the whole world will listen to."

Petite Maman nodded. "Ah, indeed, the world needs a new tune badly enough," she said.

The next day Gustav came up from the farm, and Petit Jean heard him talking in great distress with Petite Maman.

"There is nothing to be done with those geese," he was saying, "fierce and screeching, they are. Even the dog won't go near them now."

Petit Jean knew the geese well. There were six of them, and only the day before Gustav had told him to keep out of their way.

It was very warm, so warm that when Petit Jean came to the gate of the farm he climbed up and sat for a short time beneath the shade of the overhanging hedge. He took out his pipe and began to play a soft air that he had been practicing on the hillside. And then, to his surprise, he heard the rustling movement of some creature at his feet, and looking down he saw that two of the geese were staring up at him.

"Tiens!" thought Petit Jean, "this is troublesome. Certainly I have not been near the geese, but they have come to me."

He continued playing quietly to his strange audience, and then, realizing that he could not sit on the top of the gate forever, slid down to the ground.

An Amusing Procession

The geese watched him solemnly, but made no sound. They took up their position one behind the other, and as Petit Jean moved forward with his pipe to his lips, they fell in behind, and the amusing procession set off! Gustav was standing by the barn door when he saw them coming.

"What have we here?" he said to himself, and put his hand on his dog's collar.

Gravely the geese followed Petit Jean until he stopped playing, when, after an inquiring look, they waddled amiably away.

After that strange things began to happen. The geese took to wandering in unexpected places. They followed Petit Jean and his pipe to the top meadow. They appeared suddenly as he came along the road, scrambling through the hedge, or struggling under a gate in their haste to waddle along behind him. Gustav reported that there was no more trouble down at the pond, for the geese had no time to pick quarrels with their neighbors.

After a while Petit Jean and his geese became so well known that the neighbors became interested in the strange procession they made. Children stopped their small quarrels to listen to the tune; older folk forgot their grumbles when the peaceful little procession passed through the village; even the busiest workers did their work with increased energy and pleasure when the piper and the geese were around. As for the geese themselves, well, that was a strange thing too! Though Petit Jean did not pipe to them all the time they seemed to have forgotten how to be fierce and disagreeable.

"Petit Jean, what is the tune you play?" Petite Maman asked one day. "What is it the people like so much that they forget their troubles when they hear it, and look so happy?"

"I do not know, Petite Maman."

"How? You do not know? But what is the name of the tune?"

"It has no name."

"No name?"

"No," and Petit Jean gave a quiet smile. "It has no name. It is just the voice of my little pipe of peace."

H. Armstrong Roberts

When Daisies Bloom

Happy little daisy faces,
Call us now to meadow places,
Where each one lifts her snowy head,
From out her low and grassy bed.

The daisy ladies smile at me,
And stand up straight, and then I see
Their fine new hats—so clean and white,
They must have put them on last night.

When summer comes the soft winds blow,
Across the fields where daisies grow;
Hundreds and hundreds blooms each day,
Enough for every child's bouquet.

A field of daisies in the sun,
Will bow and dance for anyone.—
But what a child would like to know,
Is where do all the daisies go?

Emilie Blackmore Sheafe.

The New Doll's Name

"OH, WHAT a lovely doll!" exclaimed Lucy as she opened the big package which the mailman had brought. "Aunt Bessie always knows exactly what to send a little girl like me. I shall be very, very careful with dolly so that she will be as lovely when Aunt Bessie comes to visit as she is now. Then Aunt Bessie will know how much I love her."

"Let me hold new dolly, let me hold new dolly," clamored little sister but Lucy only hugged the new doll closer to her heart.

"Let's take the new doll over and show it to Louise," said Lucy's twin sister."I know she'd love to see it."

"Well, I wouldn't mind letting her hold it a little while, but if we do that, all her little sisters will want it, too. And I tell you I'm going to take good care of this doll," said Lucy.

"If you haven't a name for her," put in Bud, "I can give you one. I think you'd better call her 'Selfish.'"

"O, you unkind thing!" exclaimed Lucy. "But that reminds me I must think of a really lovely name for her.

"Well, if you don't like my name, perhaps you'll like the one Aunt Bessie sent along for it," said Bud as he handed Lucy a card which had fallen to the floor when she opened the gift.

"My name is Sharene," she read.

"Shar-ene! Shar-ene!" exclaimed Lucy happily. Who but Aunt Bessie could think of a lovely name like that! It's as beautiful as the doll itself."

"The name's all right," said Bud, "only you don't seem to know how to pronounce it. You don't divide the syllables properly."

Lucy puzzled over the card for a bit and then said, "Oh, I see now. Her name isn't Shar-ene. It's Share-me." She hesitated a minute, and then added, "Why it's a lovelier name even than the other. It is just like Aunt Bessie, too. And this doll is going to be worthy of her name. Here, Mary, you carry Share-me. I'll put Little Sister in the cart. We'll all go over together to show Share-me with Louise."

This was but the beginning of the new doll's happy excursions and experiences. All through the summer Share-me was bringing joy to the hearts of others. When there was a doll-tea all the other little girls wanted to hold her because she was the finest doll there. When Lucy's friends visited her, how they enjoyed her lovely doll!

Late in the fall Aunt Bessie made the family her long-looked for visit. When Lucy showed her the doll she said, 'We have all had such a lovely time with her. Perhaps she isn't quite as beautiful as when you sent her to me but, my, how much we have enjoyed her!"

"I think she is more beautiful to me than the day that I sent her to your door," said Aunt Bessie. "She has grown in your hearts, as you always do by the showing. I hoped so much that you would need your dolly when you grew bigger. And I see that you have."

The Brook and the Island

Where the young little brook that speeds away from the mountain
Reaches the meadow, and pauses to play
To rest and to play
As it prattles away
Of mighty adventures, all met with a song—
It spreads its bright arms, with a generous sweep,
And takes in a little round island to keep!
A bright little island,
A green little island,
A dear little island to love and to keep!

And that brisk little brook, that was born on the mountain—
How it sings to the little green island all day,
All day, and all night,
With a crooning delight,
And waters and tends it and makes it so gay
With blossoms for butterflies, wandering free,
With soft-waving grasses, and even a tree—
That bright little island,
That green little island,
That round little island, so proud of its tree!

Oh, that bright little brook, that grew strong on the mountain—
What beauty it brings, and what innocent joys!
In the island's one tree,
With a confident glee,
Two song sparrows build, safely trusting the boys,
The small freckled boys, who by hook or by crook
Each year take possession, and wade in the brook,
And tent on the island,
And call it THEIR island—
A bright island dreamland, held safe by the brook!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to June Calendar Puzzle:

Sandwiches, pie, cake, cookies, cheese, peanut butter, olives, pickles, jam, bananas, cocoa, milk, soda pop.

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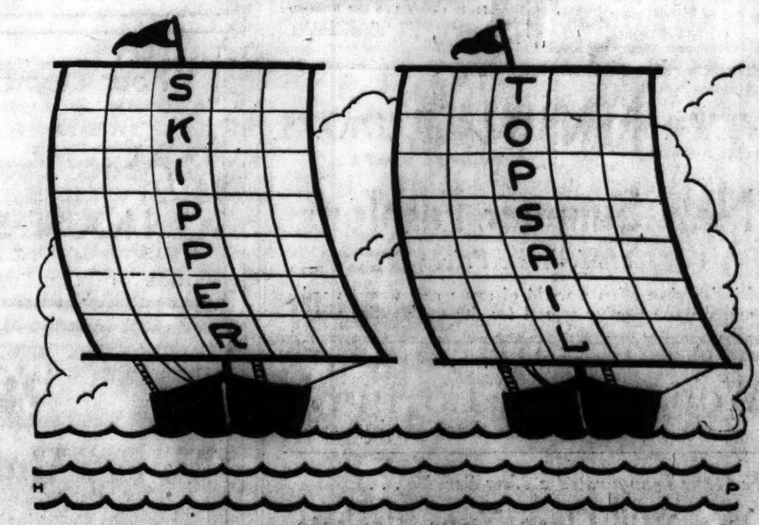
The Puzzle of the Ships



For this puzzle you must find seven words to go across each of these sails. These words must fit the definitions below. Also the letters already on the sail must fit into the words perfectly, or the words are wrong. In most cases the words have something to do with boats.

Here are the definitions for the ship on the left:

1. With what speed a good sail-boat should move.
2. One who jokes on boats or elsewhere.
3. The canvas sheets that hold the wind.
4. Hempen cords.
5. Very quick or swift.
6. What the rudder is for.
7. The water that is tossed over the deck.

Here are the definitions for the ship on the right:

1. Door by which a descent is made from one deck to another.
2. A weather disturbance at sea.
3. An ideal condition for sailors.
4. Fogs that surround a ship.
5. Means by which you go from one deck to another.
6. Vessels for carrying passengers or merchandise.
7. A term commonly used in measuring long distances.

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Mareai, a Little Tamil Girl

By MARGUERITE DAY

THE first room Mareai ever knew was but 10 feet square. It had no window, and the place was filled with smoke from the fire which smoldered on the hard-beaten, earthen floor, near one wall. On it was set a large smoke-blackened, earthen chattie, or pot, in which the family's meal of rice was cooking. The smoke from the little fire went curling all around the gloomy room before it rose to the high-pointed roof, and escaped through chinks and crannies in the tiles.

This was the home of Mareai's family, and in this small space Mareai's mother, father, brother and grandmother all ate and slept, while on narrow, rough shelves, high up in the darkness near the roof, were stored all their worldly possessions.

Under the long, high, red-tiled roof of the "lines," as a collection of dwellings is termed on estates in Ceylon, were 11 other little homes, all identical with that of Mareai's parents.

The "lines" were built on a cleared patch of leveled ground on the side of a hill. This hill planted with tall rubber trees, towered behind them, while in front the ground sloped abruptly away to a belt of jungle, through which flowed a gushing, foaming river.

When Mareai was a year old she was a sturdy, chubby little maid, with a clear brown skin, large dark eyes, and coarse black hair, which was usually screwed into a knot on the top of her little head. She wore no clothes, just a narrow silver girdle round her waist, and a silver bangle on each little wrist and ankle.

She was very happy. She soon learned to walk, and rocked and tottered about on the uneven stone paving in front of her home. She chased the long-legged skinny fowls, and had many playmates from the other "lines," while her own family made a great pet of her.

Each day, before her mother went to work, she carried little Mareai, astride on one hip, to a piece of comparatively flat ground, in the shade of a great jungle tree, and left her, with a dozen or more other children of varying ages, in the care of Letchmai, who was too old for the work of tapping the rubber trees, and earned her rice and pay by having charge of one of the estate "nurseries."

The young babies were slung in gay blankets, or combalies, from the branches of the trees, where they hung, like weird fruit, rocked gently by every little breeze. The older children played and scrambled on the rocky ground, and at midday old Letchmai served out little heaps of cold, cooked rice on broad plantain leaves to each older child.

When Mareai was four she was promoted to wear a cloth, or saral, which was draped about her slim little body in picturesque folds, and her ears were pierced and stretched for the wearing of earrings. She assisted her mother in the preparing of the meals of rice, or curried yams, or sweet potatoes, or Indian corn, or other vegetables that her father and her brother cultivated in the tiny garden, fenced around with split bamboos, that had been allotted to them.

She had a little sister now, and the care of the baby was left almost entirely to her. Mareai felt proud when she hoisted the baby on one hip as she went about her daily tasks, or gathered sticks for the fire.

When the water came frothing down the ravine Mareai fastened a cloth about herself, twisting it under her arms, and bathed, as did the rest of the little community, under a spout of water, carried from the ravine in half a split cane of a giant bamboo; but when there was very little else in that ravine but bare brown rocks, she hoisted her baby sister onto her hip and followed her mother down to the river below.

A Strange School

Mareai was about six when she began to attend school. She sat in a row with several other little boys and girls, in a roofed-over building, the sides of which were open, and for a few hours was instructed in a smattering of her own language, and how to count.

The schoolmaster was a tall man with a fine dark face. His head was half shaven, and the back part of his hair was well oiled, and twisted into a hard smooth knob. He asked questions, and all the scholars stood up and shouted the answers, or they sat in rows and recited, in high singsong voices, the words he told them.

Mareai also learned how to pound paddy, or rice, for the cooking pot, in a hollowed-out tree trunk, with a long heavy pole for the pounder. She found it very difficult and could scarcely lift the pole, but she loved to watch her mother working with a rhythmical motion, changing the pounder from one hand to the other, and gossiping all the time, in a high nasal voice with her neighbors.

At the age of 10 Mareai was given a pair of curiously worked silver earrings. She already wore several bangles on each wrist, some of silver and some of bright colored glass. Her little sister, Poonama, now gathered the wood for the fire, while Mareai started out in the early morning, before the sun was well awake, with her mother, to the fields to be instructed in the art of tapping.

It was very cold in the mornings before the sun rose lastly, and painted the tops of the tall trees with gold, and Mareai hung an old sack over her head, and clutched it about her thin little shoulders to keep her warm. She carried a thin sharp knife, and an ordinary iron bucket, and at first she only followed her mother from tree to tree, watching.

The trees were all in symmetrical rows, and to each tapper so many were allotted. The tapping was done in a herring-bone pattern, from a central groove, at the foot of which a half coconut shell was attached into which the milky fluid ran. From tree to tree they went, working quickly and delicately, for if the tree is cut too deeply it will be injured, and if not deeply enough the fluid will not flow. On and on they went, and all the time the day grew hotter, until Mareai was forced to cast aside the bag that had been covering her head.

As the sun streamed through the thick leaves and branches, making golden patterns of lace on the bare ground, the milk ceased to flow, and Mareai and her mother went around with their buckets, emptying the little coconut cups, which were now quite full. The buckets were then taken to the factory, on the estate, where the fluid was poured into big baths.

Mareai felt very proud when she was first allowed to do a little tapping herself, but soon she became very proficient, and on the day she was allotted her own number of trees she returned to the "lines" with a glow about her little heart, for she knew she was now recognized by the small community as a wage earner, and a woman.

Mareai felt very proud when she was allowed to do a little tapping herself.

The Little Door in the Big Door

IN a city overlooking a beautiful bay lived a little girl. This little girl, Rayann, was usually sunny and good and happy; but, on this particular morning, she had not been her usual happy self; she was really being naughty.

Finally, her mother sat down and explained to her that being a naughty little girl was being unkind to those who loved her; and everyone in the house loved this happy, brown-eyed little girl. There were Mother and Daddy and Sister; Dedo and Kecko (who were 'maginary playmates), Raggedy Ann, Patsy and Arthur, the pink elephant, Teddy and Kitten White, and all her little playmates.

Rayann sat and thought it over for a long time; then she ran and opened the "little door in the big door" and the wonderful adventure happened. In came a whole flock of fairies, dancing up and down and 'round her. There were: "Please" and "Thank You" and "Yes, Mother" and "Yes, Daddy" and "I Can" and "I Will," and last, but not least, "Upstairs and Downstairs." They were on every side, dancing with happiness; though, of course, no one saw them but Rayann.

All day long she was the best and most obedient little girl ever; and even baby sister crowed with glee, she did so many things to bring happiness to each one in the house. She was playing with her cut-outs and oh, so busy, but, when Mother dear asked her to run upstairs on an errand, little "Upstairs and Downstairs" caught her by the hand and away they ran, with "Yes, Mother" right at their heels. The errand was done in no time, and she was back at play.

This kept up all day; and when evening came she opened the "little door in the big door" and let the fairies all scamper home. Of course, no one saw them but Rayann.

Then she ran to Mother and Daddy and told them she had had just the happiest day. She did not know that when she was just a teenie weenie bit older, she could explain that it was loving thoughts that did it all. Just now she called it 'maginary fairies; and she thought and thought of them and chuckled to herself, as she remembered how soft their little hands were, and how sweet their little voices were, when they went everywhere with her all day.

Then, as she ran happily up to bed, she knew "Upstairs and Downstairs" would have waited and gone with her, had she wanted. She was just floating off into dreamland when she said drowsily:

"I'll always 'member what being kind to everyone brings — HAPPINESS!"

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PHILADELPHIA CUP WINNERS

Defeats New York Women's Griscom Golf Team—Total Score 19 to 18

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROSLYN, N. Y., June 15—Philadelphia is the holder of the trophy presented by Miss Frances C. Griscom for the intercity women's golf team championship, in succession to Boston, as the result of the final round between Philadelphia and New York, on the Engineers' Country Club links on Saturday. The margin of victory was a single point, as the local team had a lead of 12 to 10 before the start, the result of the previous rounds against the Boston team, winners last year. The total score was 19 to 18, and the third round score was 9 to 6, both in favor of Philadelphia.

Two events were chiefly responsible for the success of the Quaker City fifteen. First, the United States champion, Glenna Collett, heading the New York list, was defeated by Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, former holder of the British, American and Canadian titles, after leading the latter to the turn, the score being 4 and 3. Second, Helen L. Hicks, the new eastern champion, failed to appear on time for her match against Edith A. Quier, necessitating a readjustment of the entire New York team, which resulted in a number of close victories for Philadelphians which might have been reversed had Miss Hicks been on hand.

Once more it was the steady plugging tactics of Mrs. Hurd, when she was apparently far in the rear, that tipped the scale in her favor. Miss Collett was 3 up at the fourth hole, but one by one the further holes were either halved or went to Mrs. Hurd, until the score was tied on the tenth, and Miss Collett went off her game completely, to drop the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth, for the match.

With Miss Hicks out of the way, five out of the first six matches went to Philadelphia, but it was not until the veteran, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, at the foot of the list, came in victor over Mrs. L. C. DuBois, the New York captain, who filled in for Miss Hicks to complete the team, 4 and 3, that the victory was clinched. The summary:

GRISCOM CUP—FINAL ROUND
PHILADELPHIA 9, NEW YORK 6

Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Glenna Collett, New York, 4 and 3.
Edith A. Quier, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. Y. Anderson, New York, 4 and 3.
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Henry March, New York, 5 and 4.
Frances Williams, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, New York, 3 and 1.
Catherine Singer, New York, defeated Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.
Mrs. P. L. Corson, Philadelphia, defeated Martha M. Parker, New York, 2 and 1.
Jane Brooks, New York, defeated Jane McCullough, Philadelphia, 1 up.
Marion Fisher, New York, defeated Mrs. Conyers Button, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.
Mrs. B. F. Briggs, New York, defeated Ruth Perry, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.
Mrs. N. P. Rood, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York, 1 up.
Mrs. George Hite Jr., New York, defeated Mrs. Jacob Disston, Philadelphia, 1 up (19 holes).
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Edwin Stevens, New York, 2 up.
Mrs. James Lapham, New York, defeated Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.
Mrs. John L. Welsh, Philadelphia, defeated Marie R. Jenney, New York, 8 and 7.
Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. L. C. DuBois, New York, 4 and 3.

MRS. LAKE CAPTURES SOUTHERN TITLE

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., June 15 (AP)—Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake yesterday answered her last call to the tee in a Southern Women's Golf Association championship by defeating Mrs. Ruth Reymond of New Orleans, 4 and 3, for the 1931 crown.

For 33 holes these rivals battled over the Princess Anne Country Club course in the morning and afternoon before Mrs. Lake could accomplish her triumph. They were all square as they went to lunch after 18 holes, but Mrs. Lake drew steadily ahead during the afternoon round.

Mrs. Lake, who, as Miss Marion Turpie of New Orleans, won southern championships in 1926 and 1928, now lives in New York, and played in this closed event by special invitation in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the association. Her victory enables Mrs. Lake to take her place along with Mrs. Alexa Stirling Frasier and Mrs. David C. Gaut as the only golfers to win the championship three times.

The triumph also enabled Mrs. Lake to even matters with Mrs. Reymond, who defeated her at Laurel, Miss., in 1927 to win the Dixie title that year. Three up at the thirty-third hole, Mrs. Lake lost four straight and the match in 1927.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	43	26	.623
Portland	38	30	.559
Missions	37	33	.529
Los Angeles	36	32	.529
San Francisco	33	35	.485
Seattle	31	37	.456
Sacramento	31	38	.449
Oakland	24	42	.364

RESULTS JUNE 13

Seattle 4, Hollywood 0.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 1.
Portland 12, Missions 9.

RESULTS JUNE 14

Hollywood 12, Seattle 4.
Hollywood 4, Seattle 3.
Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 4.
Los Angeles 14, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 3, Oakland 0.
San Francisco 12, Oakland 3.
Portland 3, Missions 0.

GILPIN WINS SINGLES FINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 15—Samuel B. Gilpin 2d, of the Merion Cricket Club, twenty-second ranking United States player, won the thirty-eighth Pennsylvania State and also the Middle States men's singles tennis championships Saturday by defeating Gabriel Lavine, former University of Pennsylvania tennis captain, 6—1, 9—7, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0, on the turf courts here at Merion.

TEXAS ENTERS TWO GOLFERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex., June 15—Dick H. Gregg '33 of Houston and Jack W. Tinnin '33 of Paris will represent the University of Texas at the national intercollegiate golf tournament, held at Olympia Field, Ill., June 22-26. Both took part in the recent Southwest Conference golf tournament in Dallas, but were defeated in the match play.

TILDEN WINS 8—6, 4—6, 7—5

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 15 (AP)—William T. (Big Bill) Tilden 2d defeated Karel B. Kozeluh, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5, in an exhibition professional tennis match here Saturday. Kozeluh and Bobby Seller defeated Tilden and Francis T. Hunter in doubles, 6—4, 6—1.

Carnegie Bulletin No. 26 Notes College Sport Changes

Declares There Is an Increased Tendency by College Authorities and Students to Regard Sport Participation as Part of Education Processes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 15—The increasing tendency, both by college authorities and students, to regard sport participation as an integral part of their educative processes, and hence its inclusion as a distinct part of the curriculum under the government of the trustees, the president and the faculty of the institution, is stressed in a report by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on Current Developments in American College Sport, and issued as Bulletin No. 26 today.

In the preface Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the foundation, strikes the keynote by saying that "final responsibility for the effective administration of American college sport belongs not to the alumnus, the business man or to the newspaper writer, but to university or college officers." He holds that many of the changes summarized in the bulletin indicate an improvement in this respect, both immediate and future.

The authors, Howard J. Savage, John T. McGovern and Harold W. Bentley, also wrote Bulletin No. 23, which caused such a sensation when issued a year and a half ago. They sum up their new examination of the problems by recording a distinct improvement over the conditions then existing.

They hold that "at numbers of institutions attempts are clearly being made to modify and ultimately eliminate certain abuses which have their roots in the prevailing commercialization of American college sport. They find, however, that at some institutions "these abuses are practiced more actively, even though less obviously, that they were three years ago." At the same time, the line of demarcation between these two classes of institutions is sharpening year by year, even to bring about actual severance of athletic relations between them, they add.

It is in the new attitude of the undergraduate toward "big time" games that the bulletin chiefly concerns itself, and it sounds what seems to be the end of the overemphasis which brought about the first bulletin. Sharp decreases in the revenue from intercollegiate football, the lack of interest in watching the team and cheering them on, with the students preferring to play or to engage in research while absenting himself from an intercollegiate game, all tend to indicate a complete revolution in the student viewpoint.

While this has lowered gate receipts, it has tended to bring more and more actual participation in sports throughout the institutions studied, through the development of facilities for physical education, intercollege athletics and especially intermural sports goes on apace, according to the bulletin. In these activities a far greater number of undergraduates will participate than have previously used the ground and equipment provided for intercollegiate contests, it says.

"The decline of gate receipts from football has led to the proposal that college sport, both intercollegiate and intramural, should be endowed," the bulletin continues. "Aside from the question how a sufficient capital sum could be collected to yield an income comparable with modern profits from football gate receipts, even in their present decline, a second question remains: In the multitude of needs that beset the American university respecting teachers' salaries and pensions, accommodations for research, and its various long-recognized functions, is it appropriate that intercollegiate athletics should ever be made other than self-supporting, whether from gate receipts or from direct contributions to be expended for the purpose?"

The Bulletin points to a confusion over the right relation of the alumni to college sport, even in theory. This confusion, which is of long standing, has been aggravated by the complaisant, not to say compliant, attitude of some university authorities who, rather eagerly in times past, have granted to alumni a voice in the institution's policies, athletic and otherwise, without a full understanding of the ultimate effect upon the university.

"The only valid right," say the authors, "an alumnus has respecting college athletics is the right to do his share in seeing that the ungergraduate of today receives more benefit from the university's athletics and its physical education program than he himself received when he was in college. Undesirable alumni activity, in athletics call for the reeducation of these men to an understanding of the purposes of the college, its relation to the undergraduate, and, in the broadest sense, the educational bearings of intramural sport."

The report makes only passing comment on the prevailing tendency to place the entire responsibility for sport on the president of an educational institution, which has resulted in the recent changes of government at the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia and Syracuse, although the authors indicate that a later publication will devote itself to this phase of the situation more thoroughly.

College Handicaps Receive Setback

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOODMERE, N. Y., June 15—The plan of handicaps in intercollegiate polo received a severe setback right at the start of the attempt to introduce it, on Saturday, when the Yale University team, last year champions, failed to overcome the handicap of eight goals granted to the team of Pennsylvania Military College, in the first-round match of the 1931 series, and the Cadets won by a score of 12 to 5, on the new field of the Rockaway Hunting Club.

The championship feature had already been eliminated earlier in the week, when Gouverneur M. Carnochan, president of the Intercollegiate Association, and donor of the trophy, had declared that the series would not be listed as a title contest, though the trophy would be at stake. This was due to a vigorous protest from the Yale Daily News, which urged the return to the open basis. This is now likely to be done.

The original handicap margin had been reduced to eight because of the six-period schedule, but even with this change, there was no doubt as to the ability of the winners to hold their own aginst the Yale four. Only at the very end was Yale able to gain on its handicap, and what might have been a real contest ended with Pennsylvania far in the lead.

The winners will encounter the victorious team between Princeton and Harvard, to be played this afternoon, on Thursday afternoon, with the other semifinal, between the United States Military Academy and the University of Oklahoma, also set for this afternoon.

P. M. C.		YALE
Joseph Poor	No. 1	D. W. Bostwick
J. L. Pickering	2	J. P. Mills
H. H. Teitel	3	F. B. Porter Jr.
W. H. Nicholls Jr.	Back	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Pennsylvania 12, Yale 5. Goals—By handicap 8, Pickering 4, for Pennsylvania; Mills 2, Porter, Bostwick, Rathborne for Yale. Umpires—Capt. John A. Smith and Lieut. McDowell Jones, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

YALE OARSMEN ON CRUISE

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 15 (AP)—Rowing upstream with a following wind and a flood tide, the Yale varsity crew, in training here for the Yale-Harvard regatta, Saturday held a time trial over the four-mile course. No time was announced by Coach Ed Leader. The varsity crew was paced by the junior varsity eight during the last two miles of the trial. Starting at a beat of 38 strokes, the varsity oarsmen reduced it to about 32 and maintained this beat until the last quarter mile, when the stroke was raised to 36. The freshman crew won a two-mile race, rowed upstream over the upper part of the course, from the combination during a time trial. The yearlings won by over two lengths, but no time was announced. The oarsmen enjoyed a cruise yesterday aboard the yacht Oceania, owned by Donaldson Brown.

OLD GOLF BALL FAVORED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 15—Four professionals tried to settle the question of the superiority of the old or the new ball in the presence of 4000 spectators here yesterday. Those playing the new ball, A. R. Espinosa of Northbrook C. C. and Harry Cooper of Glen Oak C. C. defeated those using the old ball, J. F. Hutchison of Glen View Golf Club and Frank Walsh of Bryn Mawr G. C., 4 and 3, in an 18-hole test. The old ball won the driving contest, Walsh recording 235 yards into the wind. Each drove three new and three old balls and the old ones averaged 10 yards more. An applause vote on the two styles of ball was taken and the crowd appeared heavily in favor of the old ball. They played at Westgate Country Club, Espinosa getting a par 70, Cooper 71, Walsh 72 and Hutchison 74.

STARS ELIMINATED IN POLO CUPS PLAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 15—Though only the first-round matches have been completed, the field competing in the high-goal open polo matches for the Third Westbury Cups has already been deprived of three of the international stars which helped to make up the United States squad last year. On Saturday, at Cochrane Field, Meadow Brook, the Whippany River team defeated the Greentree four, 11 to 8, in the face of the play of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain and star player of the United States four, at No. 2 on Greentree.

Then the other first-round match, played on Fleischmann Field, Sands Point, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the Aiken Heights over the home team of Sands Point, though here both Earle A. S. Hopping and W. Averill Harriman were listed on the Sands Point four. The score in this was 12 to 9.

In the first game, after gaining a brief lead, the Greentree team was overtaken and passed in the fourth chukker, chiefly through the excellent work of Dr. John D. Richards and the defense of E. W. Hopping to the rushes of Hitchcock. This advantage held to the end. The summary:

WHIPPANY RIVER		GREENTREE
Thomas Ewing Jr.	No. 1	Robert Lehman
Dr. J. D. Richards	2	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
E. W. Hopping	3	C. V. Whitney
Cyril Harrison	Back	J. H. Whitney

Score—Whippany River 11, Greentree 8. Goals—Richards 5, Ewing 2, Hopping 2, Harrison 2, for Whippany River; Hitchcock 4, C. V. Whitney 2, Lehman, J. H. Whitney, for Greentree. Referee—Malcolm Stevenson. Time—Eight 1½m. chukkers.

The second game was closer, with each team ahead at intervals, only to be overtaken once more. But as the chukkers went on, the work of the Iglehart brothers became more and more effective, and with Thomas Mather playing an excellent No. 2, the Aiken Knights drew further and further ahead in the sixth and seventh chukkers, and fine defense stopped a final rally by Earle Hopping and Harriman in the eighth, after one goal had been scored by the latter. The summary:

AIKEN KNIGHTS		SANDS POINT
Philip Iglehart	No. 1	Gerard Smith
Thomas Mather	No. 2	W. A. Harriman
S. B. Iglehart	No. 3	E. A. S. Hopping
William Post	Back	A. C. Schwartz

Score—Aiken Knights 12, Sands Point 9. Goals—P. Iglehart 6, Mather 4, S. B. Iglehart, Post, for Aiken Knights; Harriman 4, Smith 3, Hopping 2, Schwartz, for Sands Point. Referee—James C. Cooley. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

MRS. JESSUP WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 15—Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., defeated Virginia Hilleary, fourth ranking United States player, and the defending champion in the final of the thirty-first women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States tennis championships on the grass courts of the Merion Cricket Club. Mrs. Jessup won in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1. Miss Hilleary and Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., captured the doubles title for the third straight year, defeating Mrs. Jessup and Anne B. Townsend, 6—2, 8—6.

FOX AND FOOTE PLACE

J. M. Fox '32 and Arthur Foote '33 won places on the Harvard-Yale track and field team that faces the combined forces of Oxford-Cambridge at London, July 18, by placing first and second in the three-mile race in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, Saturday. Fox led practically all the way and finished 15 yards ahead of Foote in 15m. 3s. B. E. Estes Jr. '32, G. N. Barrie '33 and Frank J. Murphy '33 also started, but Estes, who already holds a place on the team in the mile run, dropped out, and Murphy finished third, with Barrie fourth.

SENATORS GAIN ON ATHLETICS

Washington Club Is Now Only Three Games Behind A's

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	38	13	.745
Washington	36	17	.679
New York	27	21	.563
Cleveland	26	26	.500
Boston	19	30	.388
Chicago	19	30	.388
Detroit	20	35	.364
St. Louis	17	30	.362

RESULTS JUNE 13

Boston 7, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 14, St. Louis 1.
Washington 5, Cleveland 0.
New York 11, Chicago 6.

RESULTS JUNE 14

Chicago 7, Boston 4.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 9, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 4, New York 2 (10 innings).

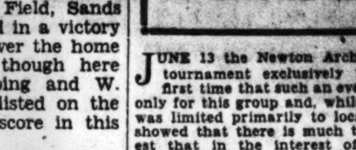
Walter Johnson and his Washington Senators have given the Philadelphia Athletics some real opposition in the American League pennant battle. It was not very long ago that the A's were some distance ahead of the other clubs. The consistency of the Washington club, however, has cut the champions' lead to three games, until now the A's may lose their grip on first place at any time. New York is still in third place, with the Cleveland Indians fourth. The playing of the Boston Red Sox has featured the second division. They are now in a tie with the Chicago White Sox for fifth place. Detroit is seventh and St. Louis eighth.

Seven victories and no defeats was the record of the Senators for the past week. The Athletics won six contests and lost one. Under ordinary conditions the Senators would be out in front in the race. But the spurt of the champions several weeks ago put them there and by battling for every "break" they have succeeded in holding off their rivals. Manager Walter Johnson has been getting excellent pitching from his Washington staff, backed by timely hitting. Joe Cronin is going great, despite a mishap that forced him out of one game last week.

The Yankees did little playing during the seven days because of the weather, and therefore lost ground in the race. However, they did win three and lose one. Joe McCarthy's club has not shown the usual amount of hitting power that should be there. Cleveland had a poor week with only one victory in six starts. Unless the Indians get better pitching very soon, they may slip back into the second division.

The Red Sox have shown unexpected strength against their western rivals. Shauno Collins has insisted many times that his club will not finish in the cellar of the league, and no doubt he has plenty of reason to think so. Earl Webb leads a fairly strong attack, with Jack Russell and Ed Morris looking best among the pitchers. Chicago is still going along without the services of Smead Jolley and Carl Reynolds, two hard-hitting outfielders. The loss of these men is felt in the White Sox line-up.

The Browns and Tigers are having a battle of their own to keep out of last place. The St. Louis club triumphed on two occasions during the week, but the Tigers could not get into the winning column. Without Charlie Gehringer and Dale Alexander, the Tigers cannot be expected to get very far.



JUNE 13 the Newton Archers conducted a tournament exclusively for juniors, the first time that such an event had been held only for this group and, while the attendance was limited primarily to local young folk, it showed that there is much talent and interest that in the interest of archery might well be encouraged and developed.

Chief honors went to a 14-year-old lad from Bristol, R. I., whose name is Eugene Heilhecker. His score of 175—1047 for the Double Junior American Round represented exceptionally fine shooting and compared favorably with the club record, made by John Adam Jr. last September, of 173—1089. This score easily led the field for the day, and also won a prize for shooting the most golds or bulls-eyes. The novelty shoot consisted of counting in the reverse from the usual order of scoring, and Eugene Heilhecker won this with a score of 138.

Appropriate prizes were presented, including arm guard, Boy Scout knife, flashlight, Thermos bottle and a silver cup. Billy Dimond of Newton Center was field captain and conducted the tournament in a highly efficient way.

An archery contest was held between the Webster Archers of St. Louis, Mo., and the Newton Archers recently and was won by the Newton team. Scores were exchanged by wire. The men's team was outclassed by the St. Louis team, but the ladies outshone their competitors substantially so that the combined scores of the local club exceeded by a slight margin the westerners. The scores follow:

NEWTON

Dorothy Cummings	72— 466
Elizabeth Whitney	69— 421
Bessie L. Norton	68— 374
Mary C. O'Brien	58— 274
	267—1535
Harry E. Gordon	90— 582
Paul W. Crouch	90— 528
G. Aldersey Clark	88— 528
W. Evington Long	86— 498
	354—2136
Grand total	621—3671

WEBSTER

Mrs. J. H. Curd	70— 425
Edna Gestemeyer	59— 301
Elizabeth Nicholson	55— 264
Dorothy T. Flanagan	61— 257
	245—1247
Alfred H. Wyman	90— 642
Dr. E. S. Hodgdon	90— 580
Samuel Coffin	89— 573
Joseph L. Messing	88— 573
	357—2368
Grand total	602—3615

BERLIN SOCCER TEAM WINS

COLOGNE, Germany, June 15 (AP)—A crowd of 50,000 saw a last-minute goal by Sobeck win the third successive German soccer championship for the Berlin "Heartha B. S. C." yesterday. The Berlin team won 3 to 2, from "Munich 1860." Munich led at half time 2 to 1, but Berlin evened the score shortly after the second period began and won on Sobeck's brilliant play.

HINES WINS MID-DIXIE TITLE

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 15 (AP)—Wilmer M. Hines, of Columbia, S. C., defeated Jack Mooney, of Atlanta, 6—4, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5, for the Mid-Dixie men's singles tennis championship, held at the Spartanburg Country Club, here, Saturday.

MEYER WINS 100-MILE RACE

DETROIT, June 15 (AP)—Louis Meyer of Los Angeles, driving his Jadson special at an average speed of 75.4076 miles per hour, won the 100-mile A. A. A. dirt track race here Sunday.

No-Hit, No-Run Game For Miami Pitcher

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Oxford, O., June 15

"BUTCH" DUBOIS, Miami University pitcher, hurled a perfect ball game here Saturday, and his team defeated the University of Cincinnati, 9 to 0. Only 27 Cincinnati men faced Dubois, not one of whom reached first base. His team made no errors.

THOMAS BETTERS ANOTHER RECORD

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 15—Great Britain's Olympic stock so far as track events at Los Angeles next summer are concerned rose a few points higher on Saturday when R. H. Thomas, Royal Air Force runner, who broke the British record for a mile run a short while back, did the same thing here for the three-quarter mile, covering the distance in 3m. 5s. in the course of a specially framed handicap at the sixty-fourth sport meeting of the Civil Service Sports Association.

The new figure represents an improveemnt by four-fifths of a second upon the previous best returned by A. G. Hill at Salford 10 years ago, but it is 2 1-5s. slower than the world's record, established by the late T. P. Conneff, United States, on Aug. 21, 1895.

Thomas completed the first quarter in 59 3-5s. and the second in 62 4-5s: At this point he had overtaken T. Hampson, British half-mile champion and the English native half-mile record holder, who received 20 yards start. Coming round the last bend Thomas seemed to be laboring somewhat, but he recovered his normally easy stride in a great-hearted finish and carried the Light Blue singlet of the R. A. F. past the winning post into the arms of Hill, his close friend and mentor, whose record he had bettered. Thomas, a Welshman, is the British Empire champion, British champion, and Air Force champion, for the one mile.

Other athletes from other parts of the country are doing their best to justify Britain's high optimism concerning Los Angeles. At Gloucester, in the Midland's counties championship, Cyril Ellis won his sixth victory in the mile and fifth in the half mile; Lord Burley won both the 120-yard high hurdles and the 440-yard low hurdles for the seventh time, and a sprinter, H. W. Green, brought his total of Midland triumphs to 17 by retaining the 100-yard and 220-yard races. The times were all good without being phenomenal. At this meeting, K. H. Pridie, Bristol University, distinguished himself by putting up a fresh English record for the discus throw with an effort of 135ft. 6¾in.—welcome sign of a slight (and long overdue) improvement in British field events.

At the northern counties championships, records were broken in the pole vault, 11ft. 6in. by F. Phillipson, and javelin throw, 179ft. 2in., by S. Wilson, and Geoffrey Turner won the high jump for the fifth consecutive year. The previous best in the pole vault in the northern counties had stood for 40 years.

Other regional records and records for club meetings were established Saturday, and in the realm of women's athletics a great performance was accomplished by Miss Connie Mason, British walking champion, who won the one-mile open handicap from scratch in 7m. 53 4-5s. This cuts well under her own world's record of 8m. 14 2-5s., but it will not displace it, because only two timekeepers were present to chronicle Saturday's event, and the international federation demands a minimum of three.

PHIPPEN ELECTED CAPTAIN

HARTFORD, Conn., June 15 (AP)—Henry O. Phippen of South Hamilton, Mass., was elected captain of the trinity baseball team Saturday after the game with the Alumni, which the Varsity won, 10 to 0. A member of the nine for three years, Phippen has caught behind the bat in sparkling manner, allowing one stolen base all season and hitting for a .333 average. He is quarterback and dropkicker on the varsity football team.

CELTICS HELD TO A TIE

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The Glasgow Celtics and New York Hakoahs played to a 1-to-1 tie in a fast and exciting soccer match before 20,000 fans in the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was the Scottish cup holders' eighth game of their American and Canadian tour. They have won four games, lost three and tied one. Nicholsburger scored for the Hakoahs 33 minutes after play started. Napier evened the score with a Glasgow goal 13 minutes after the second half began.

INTRUDER WINS "Q" YACHT CLASS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 15—Intruder, the "Q" class yacht owned and sailed by the O'Rourke brothers, won the annual Calumet Buoy Race of the Jackson Parl Yacht Club here Saturday. The winning sloop covered the nine-mile course in 3h. 9m., the slow time being due to failure of the wind after the first spinnaker run out to the crib. Columbia, owned by Dr. F. W. Yager, won the Seawanhaka prize. Quest, owned by George Holbrook, led the yawls to the finish.

LAFAYETTE BASEBALL CAPTAIN

EASTON, Pa., June 15—Robert B. Wilcox '32 of Kingston, Pa., has been elected captain of the Lafayette baseball team for next season. He is a heavy hitter and centerfielder. Jonathan C. Valentine '32 of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will be manager. Letters were awarded to Capt. J. L. Thompson '31, K. E. Custer '31, H. N. Snook '33, A. N. Socolow '32, Wilcox, A. M. Tompkins '32, O'Neill, R. E. Wiley '31, Cohen, Davis, H. C. Wermuth '33, D'Vido and H. H. Michaels Jr. '31, manager.

WILLIAMS ELECTS ROSE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 15 (AP)—Benjamin Holly Rose Jr. '32 of Cleveland, O., was elected captain of the Williams College baseball team for next season at a meeting of the letter men here yesterday. Rose has played centerfield for the past two seasons and has been a reliable batsman. Sixteen, including manager and assistant manager, were awarded baseball letters.

GRAUPNER TO LEAD PENN NINE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15—William Steuben Graupner of Audubon, N. J., a junior, has been elected to captain next year's University of Pennsylvania varsity baseball team. Graupner is an outfielder and one of the leading hitters and base stealers. He succeeds Rolf N. Carlsten '31 of Bronx, N. Y.

AGEE WINS 15-MILE RUN

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 15 (AP)—William Agee, Baltimore (Md.) defending champion, yesterday won the 15-mile National A. A. U. marathon here in 1h. 28m. 59s. He was followed by Harold Bauer of Ypsilanti, Mich., and Fred Beyne, Grand Rapids.

KERRY WINS GAELIC GAME

The Kerry All-Ireland Gaelic football team defeated the All-Massachusetts team in a game played Sunday at Russell Field, North Cambridge, Mass. [illegible]

GIANTS THREE GAMES BEHIND

New York Club Gains on Cardinals—Cubs Third, Braves Fourth

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	33	16	.673
New York	30	19	.612
Chicago	29	20	.592
Boston	26	24	.520
Brooklyn	24	28	.462
Pittsburgh	21	29	.420
Philadelphia	20	30	.400
Cincinnati	18	35	.340

RESULTS JUNE 13

St. Louis 4, Boston 0.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 6.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 1.

RESULTS JUNE 14

Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 13, Philadelphia 4.

With just one exception, the National League standing is the same today as it was one week ago. The St. Louis Cardinals are still out in front of the race, but only three games behind are the New York Giants, who last week were tied with Chicago for that position. The Cubs have dropped back to third, one full contest behind the Giants. Boston stayed in fourth place during the seven days, despite strong opposition in the West. The second division remained unchanged, with Brooklyn leading and Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati following in that order.

The Cardinals and Cubs have been enjoying a home stay, while the Giants and Braves are in the West defending their eastern laurels. During the latter part of the week the Giants and Cubs were tied for second place and each kept winning consistently. Meanwhile the Cards were experiencing difficulty and lost ground in the race, although Manager Gabby Street did keep his club in the lead. The champions were going fairly well until the Braves arrived in St. Louis. The Boston club scored an upset by winning three straight games before their western rivals could get started.

One of the bright spots in the playing of the Giants is the hitting of Bill Terry. The big first baseman was National League batting champion in 1930 and promises to give plenty of opposition to any player who wishes to challenge for the title. Over in Chicago, Hornsby recently hit a batting slump and seems unable to get out of it. No doubt he will soon, and when he does the Cubs should do much better.

The Braves have looked much stronger in more recent games. They had a slump when they first went into the West, but apparently that has been left behind. They may be right after those Cardinals and the leadership.

Brooklyn is the only club in the second division that has made any real threat to climb among the first four teams. The Robins have done fairly well in recent contests, but have not shown the strength that was expected of them. Pittsburgh's pitching is very disappointing and until the club's staff gives the batters more support, the first division is too far away.

Philadelphia and Cincinnati bring up the rear of the race, with the Reds looking stronger than the Phillies. The Reds went deep into the cellar at the start of the season and it will probably take them some time to get out.

HARVARD OARSMEN CRUISE

RED TOP, Conn., June 15 (AP)—The combination crew race between Yale and Harvard will be run upstream over the two-mile course on the Thames at 8 a. m., daylight time, Thursday, it was announced today at the Harvard training quarters. The gentlemen's race, of crews of alumni of the two schools, will be run at 6 p. m. the same day. Harvard oarsmen yesterday took their second cruise of the season aboard J. P. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair. Sailing first to Gardiner's Bay, L. I., the vessel anchored there for a swim and luncheon, and then went on to Greenport, L. I. The crew returned to the camp late in the afternoon. The crews were put through light workouts by Coach Whiteside Saturday afternoon, following time trials earlier in the day, in which all but the varsity boat participated. The varsity boat rowed 2½ miles downstream at an easy stroke with the river smooth as a mill pond. The Jay Vees paddled upstream, pacing at 34 or 35 beats in the hottest test of the practice. The combination and yearling shells paddled about one mile in racing starts.

STRONG SO. METHODIST TEAM

DALLAS, Tex., June 15—Southern Methodist University will send one of the strongest golf teams to the national intercollegiate golf tournament, held at Olympia Fields, Ill., June 22-26, that has ever represented the Southwest. Four men will compose the Methodist's team. They are O'Hara Watts '33 of Dallas, John P. Falconer '31 of Dallas, Dale Lindsey '31 of Dallas and Louis F. Becker Jr. '33 of Dallas. Watts is the new Southwest Conference golf champion. He defeated his team mate, Falconer, in the finals. MacCollum Burnett Jr. '30, University of Texas golfer, was the winner of last year's tournament.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alumni 4, Vermont 3.
Amherst 3, Mass. State 2.
Fordham 8, Alumni 7.
Harvard 10, Tufts 2.
Holy Cross 7, Hosei 3.
Lafayette 19, Alumni 10.
Miami 9, Cincinnati 0.
New Hampshire 9, Brown 7.
Princeton 3, Yale 1.
Pennsylvania 6, Dartmouth 3.
Pennsylvania 4, Dartmouth 3.
St. Lawrence 5, Middlebury 3.
Springfield 7, Union 5.
Syracuse 3, Cornell 2.
Williams 5, Wesleyan 1.

U. S. TENNIS TEAM WINS, 5 TO 0

BERLIN, June 15 (AP)—America's touring tennis team of George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn made a clean sweep of the international series with Germany by winning the final two singles matches yesterday. Lott defeated Ferdinand Henkel, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4, and Van Ryn conquered Dr. Heinz Landmann, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1. Lott and Van Ryn clinched the series with Germany Saturday, played along Davis Cup lines, by winning a doubles match from Martin Zander and Herbert Eichner, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5. Both Americans won their singles matches Friday.

WARD WINS MARATHON

LOS ANGELES, June 15 (AP)—Fred Ward, distance runner from the Millrose A. C., New York, Saturday won the annual Marathon race here, covering the 26-mile 385-yard paved course under a warm sun in 2h. 40m. 56s. The only eastern entry, Ward, finished two and one-half minutes ahead of Robert Angier of the Marathon Club, Los Angeles. The winning time was slightly over six minutes slower than the course record, set last year by Clarence H. De Mar of Keene, N. H.

SUTTER WINS TRI-STATE TITLE

CINCINNATI, O., June 15 (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans yesterday won the singles championship of the thirty-first annual tri-state tennis tourney here by defeating Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Tex., 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, in the finals at the Cincinnati Tennis Club.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 35

CHARLES H. (CHARLIE) ROOT
Chicago Cubs, National League

First played professional baseball with the Terre Haute club of the Three-I League in 1921. Born in Middletown, O., March 17, 1899. A right-handed batter and thrower. Five feet 11in. in height, weighs about 176 pounds, and is a pitcher. The St. Louis Browns signed him when he was playing around the sandlots of Middletown, and sent him to Terre Haute for experience. His record:

	Games	Won	Lost
1921—St. Louis, American League	..	..	..
1921—Terre Haute, Three-I League	26	8	7
1922—Terre Haute, Three-I League	43	16	14
1923—St. Louis, American League	27	0	4
1924—Los Angeles, Pacific Coast League	55	21	16
*1925—Chicago, National League	..	..	..
1925—Los Angeles, Pacific Coast League	52	25	13
1926—Chicago, National League	42	18	17
1927—Chicago, National League	48	26	15
1928—Chicago, National League	40	14	18
1929—Chicago, National League	43	19	6
1930—Chicago, National League	37	16	14

*Purchased by Chicago and returned to Los Angeles on option.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE WINS OPENING GAME

BALTIMORE, June 15 (AP)—Splitting the Canadian defense wide open in the first minute of play, St. John's College of Annapolis, representing the United States, won the first game of the two-game series for the North American lacrosse title, 5 to 2 Saturday.

Hardly had the spectators settled in their seats when Bobby Pool, St. John's attack ace, speared a toss from Hoff and sank the ball in the crease for the first goal. Right from the face-off which followed the first score, Pool whizzed another goal into the crease with Bert Large, visiting goalie, helpless.

The speed with which the St. John's attack struck deep in Canadian territory dazzled the Canadian territory dazzled the Canadian defense, and within the first 15 minutes of the game the United States representatives held a 4-to-0 adventage. The summary:

ST. JOHN'S		CANADA
Pool	1st a — 1st d	Burry
Hoff	2d a — 2d d	Bleecker
Ziegler	3d a — 3d d	Gabarino
Fader	c — c	Stapleton
Cornbrooks	3d d — 3d a	O'Connell
Carpenter	2d d — 2d a	Barron
Parks	1st d — 1st a	McDonald
P. Lotz	cp — oh	Connell
E. Lotz	p — ih	White
Athey	ih — p	Coulter
MacCartee	oh — cp	Beatty
Armacost	g — g	Large

Score—St. John's College 5, Canada 2. Goals—Pool 4, Ziegler for St. John's; White 2 for Canada. Reserves—Bean, Marks, Trader, Gallagher, Gault, Lynch, Chetzum, Campbell, Stearns, John, Hines, Mitchell for St. John's; Thom, Dick, Reeve, Golden, Lounsbury, Kendall, MacKinnon, Davidson for Canada. Referee—R. V. Truitt, University of Maryland. Judge of play—Charles L. Querrie, Canada.

PRINCETON EVENS SERIES WITH YALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCTON, N. J., June 15—Princeton evened the series and completed its regular Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship season on Saturday, against the baseball team of Yale University, before the alumni day crowd, in the University Field, winning by a score of 3 to 1.

The heavy batters of both teams were below their earlier form, and the only runs came as the result of bases on balls and errors. Frank K. Bowman Jr. '32, the Princeton pitcher, was responsible for winning his own game, when he smashed out a single between short and third, after W. F. Newton '32, the Yale pitcher, previously had passed three batters, with hardly a strike on each, in the second.

Yale scored in the third, after he had walked Newton, when a fielder's choice allowed A. C. Fletcher '33 to get on base, steal second and get home on a line drive by E. J. Linehan '31. The third Princeton run was a comedy of errors, when Capt. F. T. Vincent '31 failed to cover first on a throw and the ball went clear to the fence, allowing S. S. Morse '32 to score.

The third game will be played this coming Saturday at the Polo Grounds, but will not count on the eastern series, and also will allow the coaches of both teams to sit on the bench, from which they were absentees Saturday. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Princeton	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	—	3	6	2
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	3	1

Batteries—Bowman and Eno for Princeton; Newton and Maine for Yale. Umpires—McDevitt and Kelleher.

ATLANTA TO SURVEY GAS COMPANY RATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga., June 15—That the city of Atlanta will definitely make the appraisal of the Atlanta Gas Light Company's properties, was assured when Dr. John J. Bauer of New York, rate expert, telegraphed his acceptance of the offer made him by the city to undertake and finish within the specified 90 days, for the $5000 which has been appropriated for this work by council.

The survey is the latest development in the hearings on the request from the Atlanta Gas Company that a revision upward in local gas rates be made.

MINNESOTA ELECTS BRITZIUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 15—C. W. Britzius '33, formerly of Rochester, Minn., and now of Minneapolis, was elected captain of the 1932 tennis team at the University of Minnesota. Britzius was twice victor in the Western Conference tournament this spring, losing in the quarterfinals. He is only a sophomore at the present time, but was formerly state high school champion while going to school at Rochester.

CARDINALS PURCHASE FLOWERS

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The Brooklyn National League baseball club announced yesterday the sale of D'Arcy (Jake) Flowers, utility infielder, to the St. Louis Cardinals. It was a cash transaction. Flowers is to join the Cardinals immediately. The deal sends Flowers back to the club from which he came to Brooklyn. In 1927 the Cardinals traded him to Brooklyn for Bob McGraw, a right-handed pitcher.

BOWMAN WINS MET. TITLE

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Herbert L. Bowman of New York won the metropolitan clay court tennis championship here Saturday, defeating Melvin H. Partridge, former Dartmouth College star, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6, 5—7, 6—2, in the final round.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Arizona 8, Cleveland P. C. 7.
Bryn Mawr 12, Delaware County 1.
Norwich 10, Bowdoin 1.
Penn M. C. 12, Yale 5.

SOCCER TOURISTS WIN 7 TO 0

MONTREAL, June 15 (AP)—The Glasgow Celtics defeated Carrteel of Montreal 7 to 0 in a one-sided game Saturday. Scarff scored five of the winner's goals.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

St. John's (Md.) 5, Canadian All Stars 2

PENN NINE SCORES A DOUBLE VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, June 15—The University of Pennsylvania nine, 1931 champion of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, closed the season here on Saturday by taking both ends of a double-header from Dartmouth College, 6 to 3 and 4 to 3. Penn played nine games during the league season and won eight of them. The scores:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	x	—	6	4	2
Dartmouth	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	10	4

Batteries—Masters and Martens; Boisseau and Andres. Umpires—Wasner and Livingstone. Time—2h. 10m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	4	7	2
Dartmouth	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	3	9	1

Batteries—Peterson and Perina; Thompson and Foley, Andres. Umpires—Livingstone and Wasner. Time—2h. 1m.

WESLEYAN ELECTS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 15 (AP)—William W. Johnstone Jr. '32 of New York was elected captain of the Welesleyan baseball team following Saturday's game with Williams College. The captain-elect, in addition to playing first base on the baseball team, plays forward and end on the basketball and football teams, respectively. He is also a member of Skull and Serpent, senior honorary society.

General Classified

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

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J. M. MANGHUM
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Transportation Building
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Local Classified

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NEW YORK CITY, 645 West End Ave.—Will rent part attractive 5-room, two baths, overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Schuyler 4-4440.

PENT house, furnished, bath, shower, kitchenette, terrace, porch furniture; 3-4 months; references. FERGUSON, 105 W. 55, New York City.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WOMAN and daughter in New York City for July and August will take care of apartment for family away; light services rendered; references exchanged. Box W-101, 902 Fox Building, 16th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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CADILLAC LIMOUSINE for rent with owner driver for any occasion at lowest rates. HARRY BROADHURST, Reg. 7974-R (Brookline, Mass.).

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FIVE-ROOM furnished bungalow; beautiful view of Mt. Chorcorua and Ossipee Range; not far from Ossipee Lake and good bathing beach; to let or for sale; rent reasonable. MRS. G. E. W. BROOKS, 69 Concord St., Holliston, Mass.

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MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City Bryant 8835.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT bookkeeper, typist, plenty hard work; $25 per week. N-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—General housework girl, experienced, white, Protestant preferred, family with 2 young children; nursemaid kept; no laundry; Gloucester for summer. Winchester 0317 (Mass.).

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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W. MEDFORD, MASS.—Two rooms and garage in private home; privilege of parlor, piano, and screened gallery; 2 blocks of Mystic Lake. Arlington 3294-R.

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REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

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VACATIONISTS—Have you a home or folks needing attention during your absence? Educated lady and son 15 will gladly care for them; references; Christian Scientists preferred. N-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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YOUNG draftsman, 3 years' experience, attending college evenings, wishes work. DRADA, 989 Wilcox Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Underhill 3-0465.

YOUNG man, college student, desires summer work; willing to do any kind work, moderate remuneration; can drive car, work on boat, etc.; references. CARR, 64 Lenox Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 2772.

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CHILD'S nurse-governess, willing to assist in home; location immaterial. Tel. Tillinghast 5-7868 (N. Y. C.). 2291 7th Ave. GRACE.

EXPERIENCED church soloist, mezzo soprano, desires position. Christian Science church preferred. A. GERSTMAN, 48 Lilac St., Buffalo, N. Y.

REFINED, companionable housekeeper for business, professional or motherless home; care for one needing care. Call Susquehanna 7-5893, New York City.

TWO sisters will care for home beginning now or July until September for use of home; good housekeepers. N-63, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG French woman desires position as housekeeper, chambermaid, or children. Tel. Hyde Park 1652-M until Wednesday (Mass.).

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Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

GENTLEMAN (ex-tutor) wishing to visit United States early July, offer services any capacity in return for passage. Box M-643, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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CHINGFORD—Furnished house for holidays, let or exchange for seaside house; 10 miles London; good golfing; near Epping Forest; 6 weeks or month, between August & September; references exchanged; can view. JONES, 3 Woodland Road.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

IF YOU have any difficulty with income tax or require your books written up or audited, write ANTILL & SON, 35 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3, Sloane 3556 (also at 117 Bedford Road, Clapham, S. W. 4).

MOTORCARS

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7, BELSIZE SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON—Paying guests received in well-furnished, comfortable home; good garden, sunny outlook; near Tube station. MRS. COOK. Phone Primrose 1351.

LONDON, KENSINGTON — Three gentlemen only taken in quiet, refined home near Christian Science church, Gardens and station. LILLY, 55 Abingdon Villas, W. 8.

LONDON—Superior Guest House, 1 Palace Court, W. 2; opposite Kensington Gardens. Telephone Park 4909. Terms from 3 gns. Good cuisine.

LONDON—25/- Bed & breakfast; comfortable flat, 3 minutes West Kensington Station. 'Phone Fulham 6771. 44 West Kensington Mansions.

NORTH WEMBLEY, Middx. Pontin, 4 Carlton Avenue West; accommodation for paying guest with quiet room for study or office near station, ½ hour most London churches.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Wanted, young lady or man interested in antiques & works of art for antique business; small premium or purchase of shares desirable; small salary. Box M-641, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Cook-general and house-parlourmaid or married couple for small labour-saving house, 3 in family; good wages. Apply Mrs. J., 22 Hocroft Road, Hanulf Road, Hampstead, London.

LONDON—Holiday nurse required for two children, experienced, devoted and lady, middle aged. Box K-3081, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Required, someone to live in and do entire work of small flat; plain cooking; lady out all day. Box K-1121, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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ELECTRICIAN seeks employment, nearly ten years in last position when factory closed down; experienced in all phases of power, maintenance and wiring; single, age [illegible], of exemplary habits and a good time keeper. Box M-[illegible], 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LIVE man, good administrative experience large stores, seeks responsible position small suburban [illegible], where initiative, hard work [illegible] prospects good. [illegible], 31, [illegible] Park, [illegible]

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YOUNG man, [illegible] trained in all branches of advertising work, seeks progressive position offering scope and responsibility, with reliable agency in Great Britain; moderate salary. Box M-644, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.

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SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; good catering, lift, night porter; special winter terms. Phone Portsmouth [illegible].

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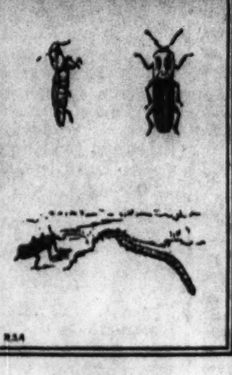
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Click-Beetles

SO COMMON are the various members of the click-beetle tribe that you cannot have failed to notice them if you have done any gardening. We get to know some of them only too well when the larvæ devour the young plants we have taken great pleasure in planting. In this larval stage they appear in slim brown or yellowy hard cases and are known as "wire worms." They like to hide down among the roots; but thorough cultivation helps greatly in their control, as the larvæ usually take several years to go through the stages that convert them into mature insects in the beetle form.

Click-beetles have earned their common name by their habit of snapping the head backward. When they fall on their backs, they may pretend lifelessness for a time, then suddenly they will snap themselves into the air with a sharp clicking sound, which has caused them to be called click-beetles, snapping-beetles and skip-jacks. They are either black or brown, and vary in size from one-quarter inch to more than two inches in length.

Most people are acquainted with both the wire worm (so called from the hardness of the cases) and the click-beetle, but do not associate them as different forms of the same insect. There are several hundred kinds in North America, but one of the most familiar, because of its size and markings, is the eyed elater. This beetle is not considered so injurious, as it lives chiefly upon decayed wood.

As with the other "clicks" the body is long and tapering, with six legs and two long, curving antennæ. Black-and-white, or salt-and-pepper markings are shown along the lower, tapering part of the body and the wings; but its chief decoration and distinguishing marks are two black eye-like spots, rimmed with white, on the pro-thorax, back of the head. These give the beetle a wild-eyed, aggressive appearance; but the true eyes are very small, and are placed near the base of the antennæ.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Equipoise ("Reader") — Pronounced *e'-kwi-poiz*, with long *e*.

Allalnia (Mrs. R. T. M.)—No, the *y* is not long. The word is pronounced *al-e-loo'-ya*, with secondary stress on the first syllable; sound first *a* as in *at*, *e* with the initial quality of the *e* in *key*, but not allowed to "vanish," *oo* as in *food*, second *a* as in *sofa*.

Potsherd ("Desk")—A fragment of an earthen pot. Pronounced *pot'-shard*, with secondary emphasis on the second syllable; *o* short and *u* as in *urn*.

Dissolve (Mr. R. E. T.)—Note the *z* sound, *di-solv'*; both *i* and *o* short.

Jehoshaphat ("S. R.")—The literal meaning of the original Hebrew name is "judged of God." Pronounced *Je-hosh'-a-fat* with *e* as in *event*, *o* as in *odd*, first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *hat*.

Enigma (note)—The *e* has all the initial quality of the long *e* but it is cut off short.

Glory (note)—Much of the beauty and power of this magnificent word is dissipated by sounding the *o* as in *orb*. Sound it *glow'-ry*.

Brevities

Humorist: It is foolish, declares a banker, to keep any large sum of money about the house. We should call it impossible.

Louisville Times: Woman's complete emancipation will never come until some genius has perfected a home that can be run by a steering-wheel, a clutch and a brake.

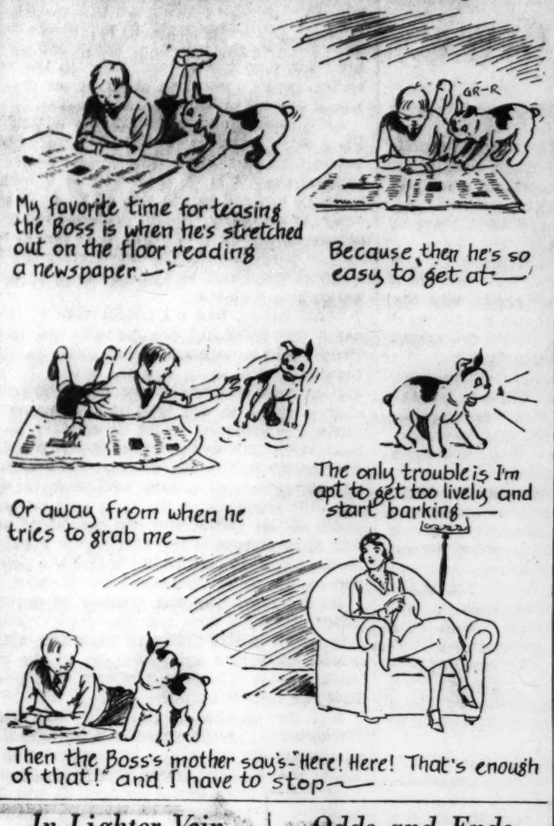
Duluth Herald: It was a married man who decided to enlist the nation's women in the task of finding odd jobs for men.

A Quotation for Today

THE lightsome countenance of a friend giveth such an inward decking to the house where it lodgeth as proudest palaces have cause to envy the gilding.

—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


My favorite time for teasing the Boss is when he's stretched out on the floor reading a newspaper—
Because then he's so easy to get at—
Or away from when he tries to grab me—
The only trouble is I'm apt to get too lively and start barking—
Then the Boss's mother says "Here! Here! That's enough of that!" and I have to stop—

In Lighter Vein

SPRINGTIME AMONG THE REDWOODS

Passing Show

"That's quite enough, Annie. You asked for firewood, and firewood you shall have!"

Misunderstood

A bishop had been speaking with some feeling about the use of cosmetics by girls.

"The more I see of lipstick," he declared warmly, "the more distasteful I find it."—*Fernie Free Press.*

One Salesman to Another

"Don't you find it hard to sell your goods in a town where they aren't known?"

"Yes, but it's harder in a town where they are."

The Punster

"What makes you think the automobile has influenced architecture?"

"Well, haven't you noticed the number of flats?"

The Big Baby!

"Getting this $50 from my husband was like taking candy from a baby?"

"Yes?"

"Yes, he made quite a howl!"—*Life.*

Odds and Ends

Voters and Population

While the 16 southern states have 33.4 per cent of the total population of the United States, the voting population is only 20.7 per cent of the country's registered voters.

Thanksgiving Day

While George Washington issued a proclamation for a Thanksgiving Day, it was not until 1864 that the last Thursday in November was officially proclaimed as a national Thanksgiving Day, by President Lincoln.

World Court

In a query addressed to 2036 newspapers in the United States, 1357 urged adherence to the World Court, while only 265 went on record as being definitely opposed.

Compulsory Insurance

Compulsory automobile liability insurance, known abroad as insurance against third party risks, has been adopted by England, Austria, Sweden and Switzerland.

Hotel for Animals

A hotel for animals is situated in the "roaring forties" in New York, where trained animals used in vaudeville acts find a home between performances.

The trend to smaller homes is indicated in the increasing demand for small furniture.

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

No Handicap

Tonopah, Nev.

A GOOD demonstration of the fact that one may carry on in spite of almost any physical handicap is Heinie Miller, a veteran miner of Goldfield, Nev.

A few years ago Miller became blind. Instead of allowing this misfortune to force him to cease his mining activities, Miller secured an interest in some gold mining claims known as the Yellow Rose group. He has since become remarkably proficient in doing things that one would hardly think a blind man could do.

Some friends built a trail to his Yellow Rose mine at the top of the hill, and along the trail old ties were set in the ground and along these a wire was strung. Every morning a friend would drive him to the foot of the hill and from there, with the wire as a guide, he made his way to his mine at the top of the hill. Although he has worked alone until recently, he has his shaft, which is equipped with a windlass, down to the necessary depth of 12 feet and has extended a drift from the bottom out for a considerable distance.

A few days ago his patient work was rewarded by finding a vein of ore that assays $50 a ton gold!

What They Say

Good Will

"International confidence cannot be builded upon fear—it must be builded upon good will."—*President Hoover.*

Television

"Television is still in the realm of the scientist and the enthusiast."—*Don E. Gilman, vice-president National Broadcasting Company.*

Self-Control

"It is not the fear of the policeman or the sheriff that keeps peace among us; it is the self-control of our citizens."—*Elihu Root, international lawyer.*

Gandhi's Creed

"My uniform experience has convinced me that there is no other God than Truth."—*Mahatma Gandhi.*

A Comparison

"A dictator produces better headlines than a democracy, but in the rest of the story the advantage is the other way."—*Walter S. Gifford, president, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.*

Style

"Today the majority of people desire goods that won't last so long."—*Prince of Wales.*

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 40

Winner:

ROBERT C. J. WERE, Victoria, B. C.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Impose	3	Lay	3
2.	Rotate	4	Spin	4
3.	Sustain	4	Aid	3
4.	Patronage	4	Aid	3
5.	Ceremony	4	Use	3
6.	Depression	4	Pit	3
7.	Ascribe	3	Owe-O	1
8.	Abjure	6	Deny	4
9.	Morass	3	Fen	3
10.	Oppressive	5	Hard	4
11.	Repair	4	Go	2
12.	Boisterous	4	Loud	4
13.	Strange	3	Odd	3
14.	Harmonize	5	Fit	3
15.	Deliver	4	Say	3
16.	Emporium	4	Pit	3
17.	Justifiable	3	Fit	3
18.	Grapple	4	Fix	3
		70		55

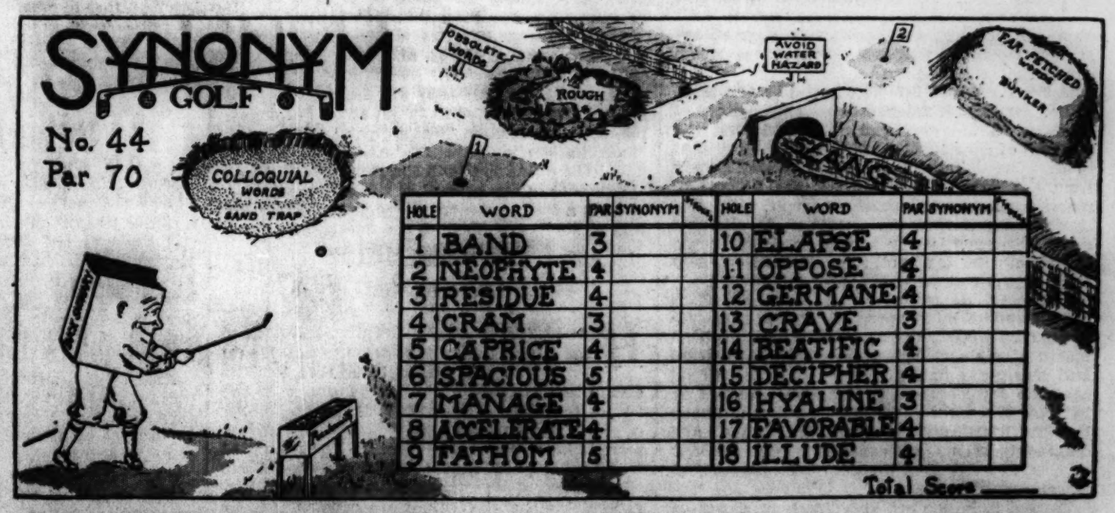
NOTES (based on Webster's New International): (5) see Use n. 7; (11) intransitive use; (16) a wheat pit is a grain mart; (18) see Grapple v.t. 3.

Among the synonyms which disqualified lower scores were: "See-C," "gee-G," "go," "cam" and "orb" on hole 2; "tea-T" on hole 5; "go," "bar," "out" and "fly" on hole 8; "hot" and "sad" on hole 10; "gay," hot" and "big" on hole 12; and "be-B," "do" and "go" on hole 14.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 44

Par 70



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	BAND	3			10	ELAPSE	4		
2	NEOPHYTE	4			11	OPPOSE	4		
3	RESIDUE	4			12	GERMANE	4		
4	CRAM	3			13	CRAVE	3		
5	CAPRICE	4			14	BEATIFIC	4		
6	SPACIOUS	5			15	DECIPHER	4		
7	MANAGE	4			16	HYALINE	3		
8	ACCELERATE	4			17	FAVORABLE	4		
9	FATHOM	5			18	ILLUDE	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, BROAD is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but WIDE is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Pax Americana

HISTORY is written in epochs of world power. It is like a relay race in which civilization has vested its torch in one state after another in the onward movement of the centuries. Sometimes the torch is lost—and then there is a dark age until it is found again.

The Romans rescued the torch when its loss had plunged the world in strife. They imposed a Pax Romana. This Roman peace ended with the break-up of the Roman Empire, and in sinking it left, in G. Lowes Dickinson's words, "a sunset glow over the turmoil of the Middle Ages."

The turmoil hid the rivalries of Portuguese, French, Dutch, Spanish and English. In the end the English, by vanquishing the Spanish, secured the prize of power. Order was restored—at least on the high seas—by a Pax Britannica lasting three and a half centuries.

There have been many ways of exercising world power. Some holders have used it to bestride the world like a Colossus. With the Romans came dim ideas of world trusteeship. The English carried the idea a step farther. In due course, from the loss of the American colonies to the formation of the British Commonwealth of Nations, they discovered that the best and most profitable form of aggrandizement is to foment world aggrandizement. From now on economic interdependence will attach a brake to the unfettered use of world power for self-aggrandizement. This is what makes international morality coincide with self-interest.

There can be no question of any descent into dark ages to decide who is the modern Leviathan. England resigned, or rather shared, sea sovereignty without a struggle. It has acknowledged naval parity with the United States. In other ways recognition has been given to the United States as a world arbiter. Some persons may think that power has been commissioned to the League of Nations. But not many would make such a claim in behalf of the League. The League is a procedure, a forum, a code of international morality. But to the nations still belongs the power, and most fortunately placed among them just now is the United States.

The major fact of these stressful times is that the United States does not use the power which has accrued to it. This is a phenomenon. No other "empire" has been so reluctant to employ its position in terms of world arbitership. Even to the new international procedures the United States is half committed, half aloof. The uncertainty casts a cloud over all discussions of world order. What is the use of a forum when the chief speaker is away? What is the good of a guarantee when the chief guarantor hesitates to add its signature? If this attitude continues, world power must remain in a vacuum.

That world power is in a vacuum is apparent from the stalemates in Europe. Among the revolutions that the war brought about the chief was that for the first time in 2000 years Europe found that the center of world power had fled its shores. In many instances Europe is dependent on external action in order to secure basic solutions for its problems. It is always running up against the stone wall of the United States.

In this extremity there is great need for the guiding voice of the United States. Hitherto Europe has depended on unofficial American mediation. But the time has passed for mediation. The keys to many European solutions are held in Washington. Power has been drawn to the United States so completely that an active policy is necessary in the exercise of the world leadership which history has left high and dry on the American continent.

The Evolution of a Toy

HOW many of those who recall the childish pleasure of decorating all sorts of exposed surfaces in their childhood homes with decalcomania pictures know that a great industry, expending millions annually, has grown out of that infantile fad?

In the Industrial Bulletin, issued by Arthur D. Little, Inc., which frequently tells some story of romance in the development of industry, the progress of decalcomania from a childish delight to an industrial activity is succinctly told. Dating from the days of Louis XVIII, the method of making a lithograph print on paper, and then transferring it to a permanent place on some other substance is now widely employed in the industrial arts. Nearly all the china and crockery made in the United States is thus decorated.

The crest or monogram on automobiles is usually applied by this process. "Inlaid" furniture in seemingly costly drawing rooms has thus been inexpensively enriched. From labels on sausages and cucumbers, to the embellishment of railroad cars, the decalcomania is now widely utilized. It imitates the grain of wood or leather, on cheap building board, and, in more delicate tints and designs, makes milady's compact or hand bag look as though fresh from the personal ministrations of some skilled artist.

It used to be offered to children in sheets, or envelopes, for a dime or a quarter; now the yearly volume of sales of American companies exceeds $5,000,000. It was hardly known commercially prior to 1890. Its very name suggests by its derivation the lack of importance ascribed to it by its originators—*decalquer*, to transfer, and *mania*, a craze. Even within a year or two it had not sufficient importance to find place in the Encyclopedia Britannica, or the Americana, or the New International Encyclopedia. The name of the inventor has been lost in the misty recesses of time.

How many other useful factors in the industrial life of today have been mere developments of some toy devised for the amusement of children? The autogiro and the gyroscopic compass at once suggest themselves as the evolution of a spinning top. Probably there are many others.

Litvinoff's Double Challenge

THREE years ago, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, laid before the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations a project for complete disarming on land and sea. Quite recently, at the session of the League's Pan-European Commission, he suggested a convention which would definitely prohibit the practice of "dumping" in the sense of selling goods abroad at lower prices than those which prevail in the domestic market.

As a double challenge and as a vindication, these two suggestions by Litvinoff were not without significance. Do critics of the Soviet Union suggest that it is or soon will be a formidable military menace to the rest of Europe? Here, in reply, is an official Soviet proposal for complete disarmament. Is it charged that Soviet "dumping" is disorganizing the world markets? Here is a Soviet challenge to abolish dumping by international agreement.

Communists, like all people who believe in a cause very intensely, are apt to be self-righteous. They would be well advised at times to recall the parable of the mote and the beam. To put the matter more concretely, Europe's disappointingly slow progress in the field of disarmament warrants a reasonable degree of military preparedness on the part of the Soviet Union, but does not necessarily justify the extreme concentration of popular attention upon air and chemical warfare, the militarization of the civil population, especially of the youth, and the consistent effort of the monopolistic state and party press of the Soviet Union to conjure up before the population the specter of an immanent war menace.

In the same way the practice of dumping by other countries does not necessarily prove that the recent Soviet policy of exporting articles of which there is a great scarcity in the country, such as soap, fish, dairy products, etc., is economically or socially sound.

But the parable of the mote and the beam works both ways. It would be a mistake if dislike of the system for which Litvinoff stands should make the Western world ignore sound criticism that comes from Soviet sources. It will be little short of a breakdown of Western political and economic statesmanship if Litvinoff's double challenge, in the field of disarmament and in the field of economics, is not taken up. It will be no less so if the forthcoming disarmament congress does not produce a concrete plan for drastic armament reduction which will also make adequate provision against some of the more insidious forms of armament—training of the civilian population for war by the state and by voluntary societies of one kind or another and the development of actual or potential war industries.

So far outcries of denunciation have helped very little to prevent the forcing of Soviet export. A more profitable line of approach to this complicated problem might well be the achievement of a sufficient degree of unity among the powers of America and Western Europe to make possible the testing, through some concrete reasonable business proposal, of the sincerity of the professions which have lately been voiced by several responsible Soviet economic authorities to the effect that the Soviet Union has no desire to sell its products unduly cheaply and would welcome an international agreement fixing export quotas for such articles as grain and timber.

Bees Teach P's and Q's

A GENERATION of good spellers is in the making, if the number of spelling bees conducted in the United States is any indication. Granted that many of the contests are commercialized to the extent of being sponsored by some newspaper, manufacturer or radio station, they nevertheless are of great benefit. And what an improvement over the so-called beauty contest, promoted for circulation purposes by certain publications!

Fad that it may be—and if it be a fad, it is a peculiarly enduring one—the spelling contest has a definite educational value. And the good obtained is of a more permanent nature than that received in most other kinds of competition. Thousands of young people during the last year have studied, memorized and "crammed" harder than mere school routine prompts them to do. Prizes in some cases have been lucrative, but more often simply the honor of being a winner or runner-up has been sufficient reward.

These students have learned to spell correctly the more common words, and have learned not only the spelling but the meaning of many new ones. And the words they are required to spell are not always easy, even for an adult. For example, such stickers as "malapropos," "picayune," "incendiarism," "equivocate," and others as difficult, have failed to stump the young students.

It is said that a perusal of the dictionary constitutes a fair education. These contestants have a good start. The spelling bee deserves to enjoy continued popularity.

Those Cities of the Future

HERBERT U. NELSON, executive secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, is well placed to observe tendencies in the way people live. His opinion as to the future appearance of cities is therefore worthy of consideration, and may reasonably please many who do not altogether like the notion of a future United States whose urban centers will be made of skyscrapers with airplanes flitting around them and of highways constructed one over another to provide for automobile traffic in layers. We have all seen the pictures—cloud-piercing structures and antlike people.

But Mr. Nelson thinks it will not be quite like that. Observing the new Mercantile Mart in Chicago and the General Motors building in Detroit, structures a block square and not more than twenty stories high, he considers them quite as significant of future structural proportions as the tall and comparatively small-based skyscraper. This prognostication does not exclude the skyscraper from the future city, but regards its proportion to other buildings as definitely limited by the city area. Mr. Nelson, like some other observers, believes that "intensity of use cannot be extended beyond a certain point," and that no expedient of double- or triple-decked streets will successfully extend it.

One might comment that as things are, an increasing number of citizens who dislike the congestion of a modern metropolis are moving out, agreeing in effect with the poet Cowper that

> 'Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat
> To peep at such a world; to see the stir
> Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.

There is, to be sure, the other school of thought, illustrated by the pictures, that sets no definite limit to the ability of engineering genius to build perpendicularly up and up and provide facilities for people to get horizontally in and out.

As for transportation, Mr. Nelson thinks that the future city will have longer blocks and therefore fewer street intersections; that residential districts will be built in units, connected with but not traversed by the main arteries of traffic, which, moreover, will pass around instead of through the large cities. This tendency already is seen in road building and suburban development. Towns and villages that not long ago were enthusiastically hospitable to through roads are now more than willing to be skirted by the main river of automobiles. That some block-square, comparatively low buildings have been constructed gives weight to Mr. Nelson's opinions. He believes that such buildings will support towers diversifying and beautifying future sky lines. By the year 2000 invention, he expects, will have made the cities smokeless and quiet; nor—and this will certainly please many—will the upper morning air be full of humans coming to their day's toil in flivver airplanes.

The State of College Sport

FOLLOWERS of college athletics in the United States will find much of interest in Bulletin No. 26 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, just released to the public. Titled "Current Developments in American College Sport," the bulletin states that recent years have brought a notable decrease of undergraduate interest in intercollegiate athletics, and that in three cases undergraduates having a voice in the use of athletics funds have voted to curtail intercollegiate contests. While this may be the case in some colleges, it hardly fits in with the observations of some of the leading students of collegiate athletics who have found that intramural and class sports are indulged in by many more undergraduates when they know that they will have one or two changes of meeting teams from other institutions.

Reports also show that there are a number of colleges in which intercollegiate competition has increased instead of lessened. Take Harvard and Yale. They are yearly increasing the number of contests between them, and, what is more, this is resulting in more undergraduates turning out to take part. Furthermore, it is hard to understand why intercollegiate sports should be given up by colleges which are maintaining them on a high plane just because some others may lower their standards to make a fictitious showing.

In speaking of football as a commercial venture, the bulletin declares two forces are threatening the game: One is a decline in popularity with the public, and the other is professional football. But it is difficult to reconcile the number of spectators who attended the college games last year with a statement that there is a general decline. Some colleges may have noted smaller attendances, but that is a condition which prevailed in many other activities and may well be due to other reasons, particularly economic.

As for professional football seriously affecting college game attendance, it is enough to remember that the sentiment back of a college game, both as regards the player and the spectator, can never be grafted onto a professional game. So long as this remains true, professional football is not likely to affect seriously the college game.

Referring to the extensive betterment noted in college athletics, the bulletin says that there has apparently been a decrease in disposition to regard problems as solved or improvements as effectuated merely by announcing a new policy or modifying old procedure. All of this is very true. Unless those colleges which have been proclaiming how they are bettering their athletics are sincere in putting their words into effect, little will be gained. That one of the most effective ways of bringing all of the colleges up to a higher standard is by having those which sincerely desire to place intercollegiate sports where they belong refuse to schedule games with those which do not care to adopt stricter standards, is observed in the bulletin, and it is pleasing to find that the publication reports this practice "is sharpening year by year."

Editorial Notes

More than 25,000 pupils scattered over the United States are reported to have enrolled for a course by radio in the playing of the piano. At one stage of the lesson the instructor will be playing a piano in the studio and all the pupils will be playing pianos in their more than 25,000 homes. The end may justify—but the prospect does look a little serious for the more than 25,000 innocent neighborhoods.

Now that a swimming pool 1280 feet below surface has been discovered in the Carlsbad Cavern of New Mexico, one may expect any day to hear of an underearth swimming record being set—or lowered.

The results of the Chequers conference seem to indicate that the simpler technique is something of an improvement on the old diplomatic game of chess.

An entering wedge toward lower living costs—apple pie now offered at five cents a cut.

The Londoner Ponders Washington

IT WAS not till he went to Washington that the Londoner fully realized that two of the three "high spots" in American history are wars in which England and the United States were fighting against each other. When he did realize it, he was all the more grateful for the comradeship which now exists between the two countries.

Though he studied history at his university, the Londoner learned for the first time in Washington that during the war of 1812-14, his fellow countrymen had burned the Capitol and other buildings. He is still a little vague about the matter, for his informant was very tactful. But he fully admits that his compatriots should not have done it. Fortunately he had ocular evidence that the damage they did was not irreparable. He would like to think the effect was similar to that of the (unpremeditated) Great Fire of London in 1666, which enabled the authorities to reconstruct the city on a more adequate scale than before. Certainly, the Washington of today, Capitol and Capital, is, in his opinion, the most beautiful city of his acquaintance, and he has seen many cities on four continents.

It was told him in Washington that the English wife of an American had searched through twenty-four history textbooks of her native land without finding a single reference to the desecration of 1814. She devoted a large sum of money to repairing this omission.

But that the English are not alone in the tendency to write their history from a strongly national viewpoint was disclosed to the Londoner by a girl attending an American public school in New England. She told him that her textbook gave three lines to the momentous war years of 1914 to 1917, and several times as many pages to the shorter period after the United States entered the struggle.

The Londoner is not complaining. He considers three lines altogether too many for any war, unless it be to draw the moral that fighting didn't settle the question the combatants were quarreling about.

The War of 1812, when Washington was burned by the British, was waged around the question of the freedom of the seas. Only peace can settle this issue.

The war of 1914 to 1918, which Washington has celebrated with a beautiful monument, was fought primarily on the issue of democracy versus militarism and autocracy and the right of nationalities to what President Wilson called "self-determination." Fresh from Europe, where armaments and discontented minorities are the chief problems of diplomacy, the Londoner knows these two questions also are still far from being settled.

* * *

Washington itself is a vocal witness to the fact that wars leave unsolved the problems that give rise to them, the Londoner discovered.

The War of American Independence settled quite unmistakably whether the thirteen colonies should remain within the British Empire. But that after all was not the question which brought about the war. The cause of the war was the issue of "No taxation without representation."

Washingtonians informed the Londoner—not altogether without heat—that they are unrepresented today in Congress, but nevertheless have to pay federal taxes. He saw no evidence, however, which would lead him to suppose that Washington will shortly emulate Boston and have a "Tea Party," so as to get back into, instead of away from, the British Empire.

Though Washington has to pay taxes it has not voted, it also receives the benefit of millions of dollars it has never paid, the Londoner learned. He was therefore not surprised to hear that Washington's only unemployment problem is to keep at bay job hunters seeking to enter the capital from less happily placed regions.

* * *

He asked why the rest of the country is prepared to spend millions on improvements in Washington when the money is badly needed to relieve unemployment in every one of the forty-eight states of the Union.

"Because the nation is proud of its capital," was the answer, "and wants to make the city a place fit for the seat of government."

"And why has Washington no vote?"

"Because the nation wants to keep the capital from getting mixed up in politics."

Somewhere between the White House and the Capitol, the Londoner was shown a fine building where the electrical power industry of the country had established itself.

"Why does it need a place like that in Washington?" he asked, "seeing that no industries are allowed to function in the District of Columbia?"

"For political reasons," was the reply. "Quite a number of industries are setting up 'lobbying' bureaus here."

"Then the capital *is* in politics?"

"Oh, no!"

Perhaps the Londoner should have said: "Then politics is in the capital."

* * *

"Who authorizes the spending of these huge sums of money on improving the amenities of the city?" he continued. "Does Washington have any voice in the matter?"

"No; Congress does it all—votes the money and decides how the new buildings and streets shall be laid out."

The situation was entirely novel to the Londoner. In all his travels, he had never come across a case of a nation treating its capital as a minor unable to withstand the temptations that beset the rest of the country; trying to protect the seat of government from the pollution of politics, and allowing politicians to lavish money on it.

But he readily admits that, however illogical it all sounds, the result is the most attractive city of his acquaintance. And, after all, his own city thrives on illogicalities at least equally glaring.

One of the most interesting things the Londoner discovered in Washington was the fact that foreign diplomats find it necessary to make regular journeys to New York so as to keep in touch with the business and financial life of the country. Some of the legations, he was told, have a particular individual who spends most of his time "lobbying" big business in New York, just as big business itself "lobbies" Congress in Washington. Other legations send a man up to New York once a week. Still others are more casual and make only occasional contact with the financial and industrial magnates of the country.

* * *

Army engineers have pushed back the water front of the Potomac even farther than municipal enterprise has driven Lake Michigan from Chicago. Grants of federal funds, combined with the generosity of an Emperor of Japan, have made of this reclaimed land a park which, in the spring of the year, the Londoner looks on as one of the wonders of the world. He was too late for the single-flowering cherry trees, but the double blossoms were still in their glory.

A spot was shown him on Pennsylvania Avenue where, before the waters were subdued, barges from Massachusetts landed the huge granite monoliths which now adorn the Treasury Building.

"Had you noticed that each pillar is carved out of a single block of stone?" his informant asked.

He hadn't. It was certainly a remarkable feat of engineering and navigation which brought those huge rocks so far in mere barges over a hundred years ago.

"Very few people besides myself know the pillars came from Massachusetts," his informant continued. "I had worked in the Treasury more than thirty years before I was able to find out."

From the same source, the Londoner learned how the Treasury Building came to be located precisely where it is. As he finds his American friends do not all know this story of the choice of a site, he repeats it here as nearly as possible as he heard it.

"Congress could not make up its mind, and it just seemed as though the place never would be built. So one day President Jackson walked out of the White House, dug a hole in the ground with his cane and said: 'You will build the Treasury here.' And they did."

A. G. L.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Film Glorification of Criminals

IF we may judge the preoccupation of a people by the trend of its stage, those of the United States must be more deeply concerned in alcohol and crime than in any other subject. As the two are so closely related in the United States, the one may be said to include the other. In face of the endless stream of "crook" and "bootleg" dramas that flows from the United States studios, it must be assumed that the producers are supplying a demand and are not creating it. There is scarcely a program in any of the picture theaters today that does not include at least one crime film. Recently many of the films of this type have been set in gaols. If the exhibition of these pictures were confined to the United States it would be a domestic matter in which non-Americans would not need to concern themselves. Unfortunately, however, Australia is swamped with crime pictures until they have become nauseous. The worst aspect of them, and one which they hold in common, is the glorification of the criminal and the disparagement and defamation of law and order. By the introduction of slobbery sentiment, the criminal is held up as a subject for pity and admiration, while the forces of law are pilloried and exhibited in the vilest light. The effect is that the greater the realism of atmosphere and setting and the higher the histrionic ability of the cast, the more dangerous and subversive they become. —*The Melbourne* (Australia) *Argus.*

Give the Dreamers a Break!

YOU don't like dreamers—think they are impractical.

Certain kinds of dreamers, however, are needed in the world.

Every advancement in civilization has been made possible by a dreamer who thought out the idea.

The development of the idea along practical lines is the part of the hard-headed, far-sighted business man.

This man is not often one with unusual vision and original ideas.

He is an adept at separating the practical from the visionary and takes another's ideas and makes them grow into something stable.

The far-sighted man is a dreamer of a sort.

Before anything unusual can be done, some person must have had a dream, a vision, a presentation, a suggestion which in its beginning would have been ridiculed by the materialistic or practical thinker.

But some men can dream and are practical enough to try to make their dreams come true by experiment.

Often they gained the suggestions from a mere dreamer and are not conscious of it, but think their own minds evolved the mind picture and its accomplishment.

A dreamer may have been responsible for your success.—*Houston* (Tex.) *Chronicle.*

An Old Crime Cure

ELLIS PARKER, chief of the Burlington County (N. J.) detective force, in an address delivered at Atlantic City the other day, declared that it was not the moving picture of gang life that was responsible for present gangster activities among the youth of the country. He insisted that it was the absence of backbone in the parents of today in handling their boys.

Here are the words he used, and they are worth reproduction:

"The cause and cure of crime lie in the home training. What is needed is a stiffening of the parental spinal column and a resolution of women to safeguard their children from factors that tend toward demoralization.

"Home training and environment is a most important agency in the development of the boy or girl. No boy or girl was ever born a criminal. If in later years they appear in court, it is a sign they have missed their birthright."

This analysis of the situation with reference to boys and girls of today shows that exactly the same thing is happening in this direction as has happened in the growth and change in the prohibition question. Long ago, before the Volstead Act became a law, . . . temperance was preached in the home, taught to the children not only by word of mouth but by the exemplary lives of fathers and mothers. At the same time, boys and girls were held up to a code of ethics that made them safe against any such attacks as those presented by moving pictures or even by direct temptation. The very atmosphere of the home was one of joyous and happy sanctity, where the youthful minds were trained and where they imbibed not only the words of truth, but won the desire to emulate the examples before them.

Can this be said of the average home today? Are the children taught the dangers of drink and the immorality of drunkenness? Are they inspired to do right for the love of being righteous? Unfortunately, these questions can be answered in the affirmative with relation to far too few homes of today, no matter what stratum of society you select for the experiment.

Mr. Parker is exactly right. . . . More backbone in the home and more religion in the heart—these are things needed. . . .—*New Haven* (Conn.) *Register.*

Beneath Business Cycles

THERE is one feature of the business situation which is very fundamental, namely, the attitude of the average man toward life. Hundreds of reasons are given as the cause of business depressions and hundreds of solutions are given for bringing about recovery. Thirty years' experience in the study of business conditions leads me to believe that there is only one fundamental cause and only one fundamental method of recovery. This is basicly religious.

When people live normally and lead useful lives, business conditions are normal and there are no booms or depressions. When, however, people begin to forget their responsibilities and look primarily to profits, irrespective of the services rendered or the commodities given in exchange, the situation gets top-heavy. Finally, a smash follows. Conditions then decline to a basis which merely provides for the necessities of life.

Gradually people "repent," realizing that progress cannot continue on the former short-sighted and unchristian policy. With this change of heart, manufacturers, merchants and wage workers determine to give the public as much as possible, in materials and labor, rather than as little as possible. This new attitude is the beginning of a period of business improvement. When too many people think only of themselves and profits, irrespective of their fellow men and the service rendered, it is always possible to foresee a business collapse. When, however, 51 per cent of the people see the error of such a selfish program and begin again to think of the other fellow, then business begins to improve.

Although I take no stock in the theory of a psychological basis for changes in business conditions, I do most heartily believe that there is religious basis for such change. I believe that if newspaper editors would emphasize this thought during the next 12 months it would do more good than anything else to hasten the business recovery.—*Roger Babson, in Editor and Publisher.*